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VOL. XIX NO. 177- BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

BRITISH PREMIER IN BERLIN

Extremely Cordial Reception.

"FREE GERMANY NECESSARY TO CIVILIZED SOCIETY."

LONDON, July 28.

Rugby.—Tre British Premier and Foreign Secretary, Messrs. MacDonald and Henderson, this morning, began conversations with Dr. Bruening and German Ministers after which they visited President Hindenburg.

They have received extremely cordial reception wherever they have gone in Berlin and many German newspapers express gratitude for Britain's friendly understanding of Germany's difficulties.

BRITAIN THANKED.

At dinner which Dr. Bruening gave in honour of Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Henderson last night the Chancellor declared that Germany would use her utmost strength to overcome the crisis but must count on co-operation of other nations. Dr. Bruening acknowledged the help afforded by Britain and her prompt acceptance of the Hoover Plan and summoning of the London Conference.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

Mr. MacDonald replying said that he and Mr. Henderson had come to Berlin not merely to return the "Chequers" visit but to show to the world that despite present difficulties their confidence in Germany was undiminished. If Germany continued to help herself he was convinced that other countries would help her. Free self-respecting Germany was indispensable to civilised society. He took the view that the root causes of the crisis must eventually be examined and in preparation for this, feeling of mutual confidence must be created.

He expressed a wish that Franco-German conversations should be continued with participation of other countries, should that be necessary.

The newspapers recall that Mr. MacDonald is the first British Premier to pay official visit to Berlin since Lord Beaconsfield who attended 1878 Congress there.

CREDIT TO GERMAN CUSTOMERS.

The "Times" states that leading banks in London have already followed recommendations of the London Conference "to maintain a volume of credits they have already extended to Germany" by informing their customers in that country that credits which they have already made use of will not be withdrawn or reduced.

It is understood that leading banks of New York are following same policy. It is essential that the bankers of other leading centres should also assure their German customers that their credits will not be reduced.—B. O. W.

CONSPIRACY CASE ABSCONDERS

WARNING TO RELATIVES

LAHORE, July 28.

The police have served notices on several relations and associates of absconders in various conspiracy cases, warning them that harbouring absconders or not giving the police information of their movements, will make them guilty under section 216, I.P.C. under which punishment may be imposed upto seven years imprisonment and fine according to the offence committed by the absconder.—AP.

PANDITS ON KASHMIR COMMUNAL SITUATION

The Kashmiri Pandits Association, Lahore, has adopted a resolution deploring the happenings in Kashmir, viewing with alarm events in this connection, and begging the Maharaja of Kashmir to investigate the real cause of the trouble and take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such outbreaks in future.—A.P.

Rugby.—The Flying Officer Edwards won the race for the King's Cup in Blackburn Bluebird light aeroplane fitted with Cirrus Hermes 110 H.P. engine. Despite bad weather the average times of the machines which finished were ten and twelve miles an hour better than last year.—B.O.W.

Nationlist Muslims—The Real Voice Of The Community.

—:o:—

FARANGI MAHAL FATWA EXPOSES MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA OF SHAFI DAUDI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 28.

Maulana Kutbuddin Abdulwali of Farangi Mahal has issued the following statement: "The omission of Nationalist Moslems from the Federal Structures Committee is causing much misgiving and anxiety amongst the Moslem public. This omission, coupled with the mischievous and misleading propaganda started by Maulvi Shafi Daudi and Haji Mohammad Husain makes us fear that their intrigues are proving successful and perhaps the Nationalist Moslems will not be invited to the Round Table Conference. I am more in touch with Moslem public than Maulvi Shafi Daudi or Mr. Mohammad Husain and I know that a vast majority of my co-religionists have got complete faith in Dr. Ansari and Sir Ali Imam.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF NATIONALIST MUSLIMS.

Haji Mohammad Husain's contemptuous reference to the Nationalist Moslems is surprising. The membership of the Nationalist Moslem Party exceeds the combined membership of the Moslem League, the Khilafat Committee and allied Moslem organisations. It was brought in existence only in the third week of April last and to-day it has more than 80 branches in different parts of the country. The number of members of these branches range between 100 to 5,000. In face these telling facts it is only men like Maulvi Shafi Daudi and his likes who can have the cheek to question the representative character of the party.

No one knows it better than Maulvi Shafi Daudi that the voice of the Nationalist Moslems is a growing voice. There are places where no other voice can be heard and I am sure in the course of the next few months there will not remain any place in India where Moslem Conference group may find any support. In conclusion I want to emphasise that the Moslem Conference group does not represent the majority of the community and has got practically no support in the Moslem intelligentia and any conference in which they predominate will not and should not be considered to include the real representatives of the Indian Moslems.

COMMUNALIST MUSLIMS' OFFENSIVE AGAINST NATIONALISTS.

So-Called Team Spirit Among R. T. C. Muslims.

ALLAHABAD, July 28.

It is reported that amicable relations between the landlord and the tenant in Barabanki District have been restored due largely to the efforts of Mr. Moss, the new Deputy Commissioner.

Meetings of the Working Committee and the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference, the U. P. Muslim Conference and the U. P. Jamiatul Ulema will be held on the 8th and 9th August at Allahabad. Dr. Shaafat Ahmad Khan is the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the first two and Maulana Vilayat Hussain of the last.

Maulana Shaukat Ali will preside over the U. P. Moslem Conference and Maulana Hasrat Mohani over the Jamiatul Ulema.

Among other things the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference will consider the situation which has arisen due to the probable inclusion of certain Muslim members in the personnel of the Round Table Conference "whose presence might destroy team spirit and create a schism among Moslims themselves."—A. P.

MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE

Leaves Simla For His State

SIMLA, July 28.

The Maharaja of Travancore who camt to Simla on the invitation of the Viceroy will leave Simla on August 3 and return to Travancore with his mother brother and sister. After about 3 months of administrative training in his own State it is understood that he will be installed on the Gaddi early in November 1931.—A.P.

SIMLA ELECTION CASE

SIMLA, July 25.

Rai Bahadur Mohanlal, Petitioner in what has become popularly known as the Simla Election Case, has petitioned to the local Government to have the report of the Election Commissioner referred to the District Judge of Ambala who has jurisdiction over the Municipality.—A. P.

LLOYD GEORGE'S CONDITION SATISFACTORY

Though There Is Some Anxiety.

LONDON, July 28.

Lloyd George spent somewhat disturbed night, although his general condition is satisfactory.

Haematuria is diminishing, but until it subsides there will be cause for some anxiety.—Reuter.

STEWARD'S CUP WON BY POOR LAD.

LONDON, July 28.

At Goodwood to-day, Stewards Cup (distance six furlongs) resulted as follows:—

Poor Lad	1st.
Zanoff	2nd
Xandover	3rd.—Reuter.

Nawab Of Bhopal Progressing Well

(From A Correspondent).

BHOPAL, July 28.

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal is progressing satisfactorily during his convalescence, gaining strength steadily but slowly.

NO SAFETY FOR HINDUS IN JUNAGADH?

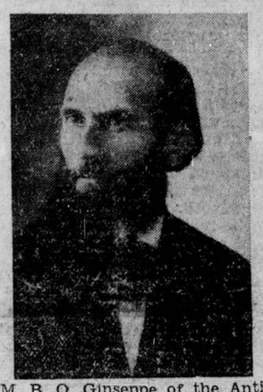
Bombay Praja Mandal Wire To Viceroy.

The Secretary, Junagadh State Praja Mandal, Bombay, writes:—The following resolutions have been forwarded to His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla, and Agent to the Governor General, Western India States Agency, Rajkot:

Public meeting of Bombay Hindus held under the auspices of Junagadh Hindu Praja Mandal at Hirabag on 24th instant under the presidentship of Sheth Laljee Naranjee unanimously passed the following resolution: This meeting of the citizens of Junagadh State residing in Bombay has heard with intense pain and shock of the deliberate and cold-blooded murder of several Hindu leaders and workers in Veraval. This meeting has in mind the onslaughts on Hindu Tirthas of Prabhpatan and Gupta-Prayag Veraval murder case and a number of minor incidents of different parts of Junagadh State to all of which is added this horror of Veraval. This meeting, therefore, considers that religion, lives and property of Hindus are in imminent danger.

NO SAFETY FOR HINDUS.

Till a thorough impartial enquiry in the Veraval horrors is not made and real offenders who are now in the background, are not brought to book and till a clean and unequivocal policy against all sorts of hooliganism by Moslems against Hindus is not declared and carried out with a firm hand there can be no adequate safety for Hindus in Junagadh.



M. B. O. Ginseppe of the Anti-Alcoholic International League and of the Institute of Scientific Geographic Researches in Asia, who is now in Bombay on a propagandist mission.

DEAD BODY IN STEEL TRUNK

CAWNPORE, July 28.

The dead body of a young woman, apparently Hindu, with her nose cut and marks of strangulation, was found to-day in a steel trunk near Anwarganj Railway Station. Police are investigating.—A. P.

FURTHER POWERS IN BUREAUCRATIC HANDS

—:o:—

Ordinary Criminal Law Supplemented In Burma.

SIMLA, July 28.

A Gazette Extra-ordinary contains a notification by Earl Willingdon that assent of His Majesty has been signified to the Burma Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1931, by an order of His Majesty in Council dated 23rd July, 1931.

The Gazette publishes in full the Act which supplements the ordinary criminal law in Burma together with schedules.—A. P.

STATES: AN ALL INDIA QUESTION

—:o:—

"Sign Mass Memorial To Congress."

DISCONTENT IN INDORE AT BAN ON MEETINGS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 27.

Permission to hold the Central Indian People's Conference in Indore City as well as in the Residency having been refused the Provisional Committee has recided to hold the session at Jhansi or Khandwa. Mr. R. P. Parsai has been authorised to make the necessary arrangement for the session. Meanwhile it has been decided to hold the 2nd session of the Indore States Subjects' Conference in the last week of August. The first session was held in the year 1921. Mr. Bhanu Das Shah, the Secretary and other workers of the Conference having been deported, no session could be held after 1921.

STATES: AN ALL-INDIA QUESTION.

A well attended public meeting was held in Azad Maidan on 24th ultimo. under the presidentship of Mr. S. T. Dravid. Mr. Niranjan Sharma Ajeet of Bombay spoke about the conditions of the people of Indian States. He traced the history of the all Indian States people Conference and appeared, to the people, to support it in all its activities. He was followed by Mr. R. P. Parsai who said that the problem of Indian States had now become an All-India question. Now autocracy could no longer exist in Indian States. He asked the people to enrol themselves as members of the Conference and to sign the mass memorial to be presented to the President of the National Congress.

'RESIDENCY NO MORE.'

The Indore Residency is to be handed over to the Holkar State on the 1st of August. It is hoped tha no ban on public meetings will be enforced such as exists in the State which has resulted in great discontentment in the City.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A PRISONER.

Lahore Constable's Porsecution.

LAHORE, July 25.

Owing to the disappearance of a prisoner from the Mochi Gate police post a police head constable, it is understood, is being proceeded against for criminal negligence.

A man who is alleged to have waylaid many newcomers to Lahore, and, by showing them false prospects of securing jobs, deprived others of their money, was recently arrested, and taken to the Mochigate police Post.

The sub-inspector in charge of the prisoner went to the District Courts after placing the prisoner in charge of a head constable. During the day the prisoner slipped away with his handcuffs which were found three days later on a heap of refuge outside the city. —A. P.

Gandhiji's Son On The Frontier

GUEST OF DR. KHAN

PESHAWAR, July 28.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi arrived here last night by the Frontier Mail. He is staying at the bungalow of Dr. Khan, (brother of Abdul Gaffur Khan) in the Cantonment. Accompanied by Miss Khurshednaro, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Dr. Khan he motored to the city and was given a most enthusiastic welcome. He visited Tekhal and a number of villages in Peshawar and later motored to Utmanzai, where he was welcomed. —A. P.

Bengali Youth Commits Suicide

BECAUSE HIS BRIDE WAS NOT LIKED BY FRIENDS

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Criticism of the newly married bridge by friends and relatives is said to have led a young Bengali graduate to commit suicide by opium poisoning.

It appears Jitendranath Das, son of a postal employee, returned home with his bride after the day of marriage at noon on Sunday. He left home immediately after but when he turned he showed signs of opium poisoning. He was immediately removed to hospital where he died in the evening.

It is stated he took much to heart the adverse criticism of the appearance of his wife, whom he himself chose.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT LEAVE NOTIFICATIONS

SIMLA, July 28.

Hon. Lt. Col. Heale, Agent to the Governor General, Central India, is proceeding on leave pending retirement in September next. Lt. Col. Ogilvie, at present Resident in Kashmir, will succeed him. Mr. C. Latimer, Revenue Commissioner, North-west Frontier, Province, has been selected to succeed Lt. Col. Ogilvie as resident in Kashmir.—A.P.

PROSECUTION OF U. P. CONGRESSMEN.

For Alleged Libel.

U. P. GOVERNMENT'S INITIATIVE.

LUCKNOW, July 28.

In its issue dated June 25 "Young India" published a letter from the President of Unao District Congress Committee containing certain allegations against certain Zemindars of Maurawan and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Purwa. The letter alleged, amongst other things, that the Zemindars in a process of coercive collection of rents in a village named Pipri beat the tenants, forced open their houses and maltreated their women and that all this was done in the presence of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Pandit Chandra Mohan Nath.

The Zemindars refuted the allegations in toto and now with the sanction of the local Government Pandit Chandra Mohan Nath, Sub-Divisional Officer, has brought an action for libel against the President of the District Congress Committee.

ANOTHER PROSECUTION.

Prosecution has also been ordered in the case of one Kalka Prasad described as the Secretary, Lalganj Congress Committee, District Rae Bareli. Kalka Prasad sent a letter to a prominent taluqdar of the District to the effect that he would be subjeced to intense picketing with effect from July 16, unless he fulfilled certain conditions before that day.

The conditions included among other things the immediate dismissal of several estate officials, the remission of certain percentage of rents and the payment of Rs. 1,000 fine to the Congress funds.

The taluqdar refused to yield to the threat and forwarded the letter to the Deputy Commissioner who ordered the prosecution of the author of the letter. As threatened, the taluqdars household was subjected to intense picketing on July 16, no cook being permitted to enter or leave his kitchen.

NOT A CONGRESS OFFICIAL.

It may be mentioned here that replying to enquiries from a press representative the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee, repudiated Kalka Prasad, saying that he had no connection with the Congress although he posed as the Secretary of the Lalganj Congress Committee.—A. P.

TENSION IN KASHMIR CONTINUES.

Police Patrolling Still.

SRINAGAR, July 28.

Jammu and other large towns in Kashmir State remain quiet but acute tension still exists between Hindus and Moslems.

Police armed with lathis are patrolling the streets at all important centres of the State to prevent open clashes between the two communities.

The situation is still so delicate that it is feared that the Maharaja may be obliged to postpone his sailing for London to attend the Round Table Conference.

The British President has abandoned his projected months trip to Leh.—A.P.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL TO SEE CHIEF SECRETARY.

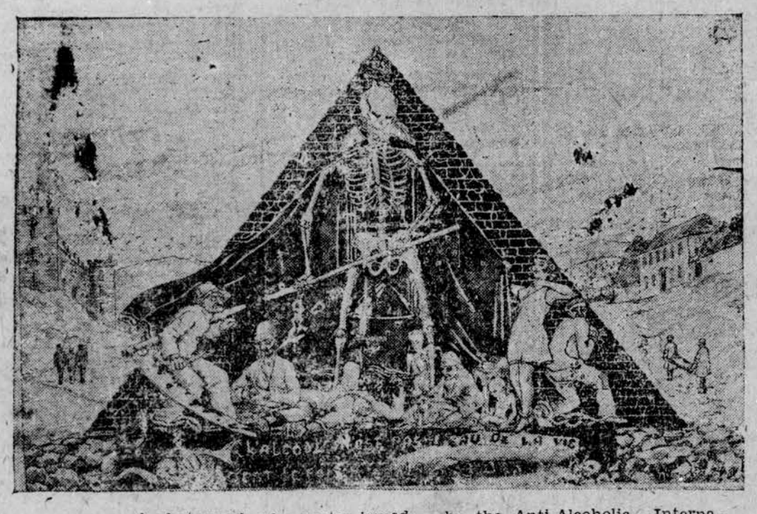
ALLAHABAD, July 28.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has proceeded to Lucknow to see the Chief Secretary to Government in connection, it is understood with the Agrarian situation. The Pandit will return to-morrow and will leave for Bombay on August 2.—A. P.

GANJAM POLITICAL CONFERENCE

ASKA, July 28.

The Ganjam District Political Conference under the presidentship of Dr. Gopabandhu Chowdhury passed a resolution specifying certain cases of breaches of the Delhi Pact in Utkal and urging early remedies in order to establish permanent peace.—A. P.



A photograph of a poster issued by the Anti-Alcoholic International League to show the evil effects of alcohol.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
For First Sixteen Words
One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—PAID ADVERTISEMENT CANVASSERS. Cash Security essential. Apply GREAT INDIA PRINTING WORKS, Corner Grant Road, Bombay.
A R5562

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced ACCOUNTANT and CASHIER. Cash security Rs. 1,500 essential. Apply EDITOR, National Express 13, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 5561

WANTED—TRAVELLING ORGANISERS to secure retail orders for Swadeshi Cloth. Salary Rs. 50/- plus T.A. Cash security Rs. 100/- essential. Apply with anna stamp. J. R. PINTO & COMPANY, General Order Suppliers, Kodical Urwa, Mangalore, S. K.
A R5564

WANTED—A SECRETARY on a monthly salary of Rs. 60—5/1—80. Candidates with their qualifications should apply to the PRESIDENT, Anand Municipality before 31-7-31.
A R5509

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, Matric or Under Graduate for Jamnabai Saraswati Mandir Ahmedabad. State Second Language and apply NANIBEN GAJJAP., Vanita Vishram, Bombay.
A R 5560

WANTED—An INDIAN GRADUATE with English qualifications to teach English to the Prince who is now 15 years old. The salary of the post is Rs. 500 but a very highly qualified and a suitable gentleman may even be started on a higher scale of salary. Other terms pertaining to service will be decided while making the appointment. Apply with copies of testimonials stating salary expected to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Palanpur (N. Gujarat).
A 3313

WANTED—(i) A PROFESSOR OF HISTORY in the grade Rs. 400-50-700, and (ii) a Reader in English in the grade Rs. 250-25-400, both from the 1st October 1931 The starting salary for these appointments will be fixed, according to qualifications, anywhere in the grade. A good Honours Degree, British or Indian, and adequate experience of advanced teaching essential. Previous research experience will be an additional qualification. Applicants must appear for an interview if asked to do so. Apply with testimonials, before the 25th of August, to:—THE VICE-CHANCELLOR, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Chidambaram, S. India.
A 3368

WANTED—CHIEF AGENT for Gujrat for People's Insurance Co. Ltd., Excellent chance for an influential Gentleman. Special features of above company include strong National Directorate, low premiums, good yearly business secured for last 4 years, loans granted to Policy-holders against property, etc. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Post Box 4001, Bombay No. 7
A 5389

Loan

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST upto Rs. 5,000. Repayable by every monthly instalments. For full particulars apply to:—THE J. ANATH & CO., Agents, 34, Beadon Road, LAHORE.
L

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—At VILE PARLE, GROUND FLOOR of one Bungalow, just two minutes' walk from Railway Station. Please apply to A. M. RAJA, Carnac Bunder Iron Bazar.
C R 5556

TO LET—To any community 2nd floor of Joshi Building on Khamballa Hill Road near Petit Sanatorium seven big rooms and lift. Write to Mr. Joshi same address phone 42657.
C R 5558

TO BE LET—First and ground floor, Independent flats. "DIAS LODGE", Rana Street, Grant Road. For immediate entry. Apply DIAS within.
C R5563

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

AMERICAN COTTON Clients made good money on our yesterday's cent per cent. "Certainty Figure" which once more turned out correct! 8.91 was the closing deposited with "Evening News" in advance for certifying to our new-coming clients the reliability and assurance of genuine Tips! Guarantee at least three certainties right Weekly! To-day again guaranteed very strong "Certainty" Rupees Ten! Two Figures Rupees Five. PROFESSOR SPENCER, near Excelsior Cinema, 15, Bastion Road.
P R5566

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FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

ENGLISH TAUGHT BY POST—Write for particulars to the PRINCIPAL, School of English, Box 20. POONA.
E R5578

Medical

CONSULTATION on OBESITY INSANITY and ALCOHOLISM. Charge Rupees five only. Address B. SOUSA, Mapuca, Bardez, Goa
M R5502

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GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1092 for 10 shares bearing Nos. 73876 to 73885 standing in the name of Mr. Valabhdas Moolchand has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the said shares should be notified to the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street, Bombay, within one month otherwise duplicate will be issued to the above mentioned owner.
R5565

Public Notices

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has not now and never had any beneficial interest whatever in the firm of MESSRS. MOOLJEE JAITHA AND CO., carrying on business as Merchants, Commission Agents, etc., and also as Secretaries and Treasurers of the KHANDESH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD., and the New East India Press Co., Ltd.
Dated this 1st day of July, 1931.
JIVANDAS PURSHOTAM DUTIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has retired from and has now no connection whatever with the firm of MESSRS. C. GORDHANDAS AND CO., carrying on business as Cloth Selling Agents of the CENTURY SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.
Dated this 1st day of July, 1931.
JIVANDAS PURSHOTAM DUTIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has retired from and has now no connection whatever with the firm of MESSRS. CHATRABHUJ GORDHANDAS AND CO., carrying on business as Cloth Selling Agents of The BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Dated this 1st day of July, 1931.
JIVANDAS PURSHOTAM DUTIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has retired from and has now no connection whatever with the firm of LALJI NARANJI AND CO., carrying on business as Managing Agents of The JAM SHRI RANJITSINGHJI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.
Dated this 1st day of July, 1931.
JIVANDAS PURSHOTAM DUTIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has retired from and has now no connection whatever with the firm of LALJI NARANJI AND CO., carrying on business as General Merchants.
Dated this 1st day of July, 1931.
JIVANDAS PURSHOTAM DUTIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned has retired from and has now no connection whatever with the firm of LALJI NARANJI AND CO., carrying on business as Managing Agents of The JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Dated this 1st day of July, 1931.
JIVANDAS PURSHOTAM DUTIA.
3312

Auction Sales.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAMATIPURA 4TH LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Tejmal Bhagchand & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Kikabhai Thakordas Maganlal, the Mortgagor under Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th October 1929 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Property on WEDNESDAY, the 29th July, 1931 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

ALL that piece of Quit and Ground Rent land with the dwelling house at Kamatipura 4th Street, containing 34 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 10425, New Survey No. 6028 and Cadastral Survey No. 872, of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 1368 Street No. 2.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Mr. D.R. Gandhi Bond-writer or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES GREY CALENDERED JACONNETS.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 1st August, 1931, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Corner of Chumpa Galli, near Mulji Jaitha Market, by Order of Messrs. The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs Laxmidas Parbhudas of Sancha Galli, Mulji Jaitha Market.

42 Bales Grey Calendered Jaconet's, including:—

Bales.	No.	Sizes.
5	436	20 Yds.
2	440	20 "
25	444	20 "
5	448	20 "
5	452	20 "

TERMS:—25 Per Cent. Deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 10th August next at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Head Police Office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A lot of old arms and ammunitions consisting of daggers, spears, rifles, guns, automatic pistols, revolvers, cartridges, swords, bayonets, etc.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P M (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN TURF AERATED WATERS FACTORY AT ARTHUR ROAD, TARDEO, AS A GOING CONCERN.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

O.O.C.J.

Suit No. 1263 of 1931.

JEHANGIR P. PARDIWALLA ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

H. D. BILLIMORIA & F.D. BILLIMORIA .. Defendants.

Under the directions of Jehangir P. Pardiwalla, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit in pursuance of the directions contained in the Order dated the 23rd July, 1931 made in the said Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by a Public Auction THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 29th July, 1931, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises, the Turf Aerated Waters Factory at 9-11, Arthur Road, Tardeo, as a going concern together with all machinery, goods, articles and things lying on the said Factory including the following:—

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BREAK—UP OF PUNJAB STATES PEOPLE CONFERENCE

—:0:—

Mischief-Mongers At Work

The following details regarding the break-up of the Punjab States' People's Conference appears in the "Hindustan Times."

SIMLA, July 24.

The Punjab States' Peoples' Conference commenced it session today at the Edward's Gunj under the presidency of Mr. Amrit Lal V. Thakur of the Kathiawar State. Admission to the conference was by tickets on account of the scarcity of accommodation.

It is stated that about 100 men from Patiala created a great uproar outside the Conference and pushing the volunteers aside, tried to enter the Conference without tickets and to create disturbance there.

Sjt. Mani Lal Kothari, a prominent leader of the States' Peoples' Conference asked Mr. Grump, Deputy Commissioner who was present whether he was aware of the attempts to wreck the Conference.

The Deputy Commissioner replied that it was a public meeting and hence he could not take any action. Sjt. Mani Lal Kothari pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner that it was the 3rd session of the Punjab States' People Conference and not a public meeting.

It was a Conference of delegates and it lay with the organisers to allow or not to allow people.

The Deputy Commissioner however disagreed and calling it a public meeting allowed all people to enter the Pandal. Sjt. Mani Lal Kothari further objected to the volunteers being treated with violence by some officials.

SARDAR SARDUL SINGH'S ARREST.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, a member of Congress Working Committee, who also happened to be near, was seen to be remarking something to the Deputy Commissioner who replied angrily.

At this juncture a posse of police constables headed by Mr. Degale, Superintendent of Police who had been watching all this pushed Sardar Sardul Singh out of the Conference, and arrested him under section 353 and forcibly took him to the police station.

After Sardar Sardul Singh was taken by the police to the Thana Mr. Degale the Superintendent of Police pushed Mr. Mani Lal Kothari and told him to leave the place. Mr. Kothari emphatically replied "I will not budge an inch even though I may be beaten and arrested. I am suffering from heart disease but notwithstanding that, I would not leave the place till I was physically removed"

LALA DUNI CHAND'S SPEECH.

At the outset of the Conference, L. Duni Chand of Ambala, chairman of the Reception Committee read out his speech in English and later on translated it in Urdu. While he was reading out the translated speech a man interfered, and wanted to talk. He was stopped by the President from doing so.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Later on, Baba Amrit Lal V. Thakur, Presidtnt elect of the Conference read out a few important extracts from his speech. The same extracts were then translated in Urdu by some other member of the Conference.

The same man interfered again and was this time turned out.

After this incident the speech continued and every thing was peaceful.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER.

Thakur Lalit Chand, Magistrate, who was probably consulting then, stood up, and said that as there were certain passages in the speech which were liable to excite public feelings he ordered verbally the assembly to disperse as it was unlawful.

The proceedings were then closed.

Mr. Mani Lal Kothari stood up and asked "Is there any written order?"

The Magistrate replied that there was no need for a written order.

Mr. Mani Lal Kothari asked the Magistrate under what section the assembly had been declared unlawful, the Magistrate replied that there was no need of mentioning any section.

After a few minutes he told Mr. Kothari that it was under section 127 and 128.

MUSIC IN PUBLIC GARDENS

—:0:—

A Suggestion To Municipal Authorities

(BY "A CITIZEN".)

When one reads the news-announcement of Indian musical programme in this, that or the other, Municipal garden one visualises a motley crowd of eager citizens producing the effect of a ruggermatch while less enterprising and peaceloving citizens and citizenesses fill their lungs with fresh air or conduct a fashion-parade.

PROFESSORIAL MUSIC.

I have indeed allowed the vocal music concert of 'Prof." What-you-claim to be associated with a cockfight and have never regretted that I had to join the crowd of those who were unwilling to sacrifice physical comfort on the altar of musical entertainment. The "Prof" again, is, in nine cases out of ten, one of the 'amateurs who are trained with the help of gramophone records: and it is a perpetual wonder to me how he comes to be hired by the municipal authorities. But apart from professorial pretensions the "mejliss" is obviously ill-suited for a public garden. One con understand the orchestral band playing in these places: it is enjoyable: the honoraria paid to the military or auxiliary authorities are well expended. And if they desire to organise musical entertainment of the non-European variety, the Bombay Broadcast or disc music is the best thing they can hit upon.

CASE FOR BROADCAST.

I wonder if the broadcast music cannot be exploited by catching some of the foreign stations. An attempt was indeed, made to instal a receiving-set in the Malabar Hill Garden and the two poles even now remain. That was done, however, in the pioneering days when the broadcast technique was not developed in this city. Cannot the set be installed successfully now?

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BAGALKOT MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

Immediate Enquiry Wanted.

(From A Correspondent).

BIJAPUR, July 27.

Complete deadlock is prevailing in the Bagalkot Municipality since last year. The president who has lost his majority is deliberately obstructing the working of the Municipality. He holds meetings of his own Party and flouts the opinion of the majority which enjoys the confidence of the public. It is believed no payment has been made to the Municipal servants.

MINORITY STRENGTH.

It is realiably understood that attempts are being made to get the Municipality suspended or desolved and to hand over the administration to a committee to be nominated by the Government.. By compelling the president to resign when a vote of censure was passed on him twice, it is believed Government could have ended the deadlock. It is against the cannons of representative institutions to allow a minority to ride rough shod over the majority.

Public opinion is strongly against dissolution or suspension without a full and thorough enquiry.

DISPERSAL OF SIMLA CONFERENCE

A Public Protest

WILL PRINCES READ SIGNS OF TIMES ?

(From A Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 25.

A public meeting was held last night in the Gunj, Dr. Nand Lal Varma presiding when a resolution was passed protesting against the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Crump, in respect of Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar who was insulted, assaulted and arrested under section 353 Indian Penal Code, and against the action of the Additional District Magistrate in declaring the session of the Punjab States' Peoples' Conference, unlawful and dispersing it by verbal orders. He enquired if this was "Dominion Status in action".

Dr. Varma condemned the action of the local authorities in respect of the session of the Conference which was going on in an orderly manner.

Mr. Manilal Kothari gave a version of the whole affair from beginning to end strongly criticising the attitude of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Crump and characterising the dispersal of the Conference by the Additional District Magistrate as unwarranted and illegal. Mr. Kothari pointed out that this was the first instance of an undesirable and undignified interference by the Government with the absolutely peaceful movement of th States people in British India.

READ THE SIGNS OF TIMES.

Proceeding, he said the people of Indian States were sufficiently awakened, and were determined to achieve the goal of freedom at any cost and sacrifices—no alliance between Princes and the Paramount Power will be allowed to affect in any way their course of action which was clean and absolutely in keeping with the spirit of the present times. He appealed to the princes to realize the signs of the present awakening, and co-operate with the people in a genuine spirit in evolving democratic form of government, as therein only lay their own security and theirs and the people's salvation.

Lala Sham Lal Kapoor, Editor, "Garu Gantal" in moving the resolution and Sardar Bhagwan Singh in supporting it made impressive speeches.

Master Tara Singh also spoke.

Mr. Amrit Lal Thakkar, President, Lala Duni Chand, Chairman Reception Committee, Punjab States' Peoples' Conference, Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, Gyani Kartar Singh and a large number of ladies were present. The city is observing complete hartal for half day to-day.

MADRAS MUSLIMS AND ELECTORATE ISSUE.

Maulana Yakub Hasan's Statement.

Maulana Yakub Hasan writes:-

I was surprised to read in last night's papers that Maulana Shaukat Ali while addressing a meeting yesterday announced that a compromise has been effected between the two conflicting opinions which existed among Muslims in Madras over the question of electorates. No sooner I read this I asked Maulana Shaukat Ali what ground he had for making such a definite announcement. He told me that on the morning of his arrival Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Messrs. Jafar Kalami, Shafi Mahomed and Abdul Hameed Khan came to see him at my house where he was staying Moulana Shaukat Ali suggested that the resolution adopted at the Town Hall meeting may be so modified that after ten years of separate electorates instead of unconditional joint electorates as provided in the resolution Moulana Mahomed Ali's formula should automatically come into force. The above gentlemen said that the question was worth considering. That night and the following night also the same question was discussed for several hours and at the end Mr. Kalami and Mr. Shafi Mahomed promised that they would place Moulana's suggestion before the Committee that had organized the Town Hall meeting and report its decision to him when he returned from Vellore and Ambur. This Committee did not meet to consider Moulana Shaukat Ali's suggestion Moulana also told me that Messrs. Jafar Kalami and Shafi Mahomed did not meet him again and yet Moulana made the announcement without having obtained a sanction for it previously.

I was not present at any of the conversations mentioned above but in my private talk with him I had made it clear that I considered Moulana Mahomedally's formula unworkable and I would not be a party to its adoption.

The resolution adopted by an overwhelming majority at the Town Hall meeting thus holds the ground and remains as the united opinion of the Mussalmans of Madras on the vexed question and the signatories to the compromise resolution in their meeting yesterday resolved to constitute themselves into a Muslim Unity Board with power to add, to organise the Muslim community and propagate the formula adopted at the public meetng.

I owe it to Moulana Shaukat Ali to acknowledge that his visit to Madras has had a very salutary effect and his condemnation of those who tried to disturb the Town Hall meeting removed what little tendency there was at disturbing the good understanding that was brought about with so much strenuous effort between the Nationalists and the Muslim Conference Party.—'Hindu".

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(3) Mr. W. B. VEAT, student, Fergusson College, Multan, **writes: I was suffering from severev Sexualcomplaints and shaking of teeth. I tried many allopathic doctors who failed to restore my health, having come across an advertisement in "Tribune", I gave a trial to two Jari Booti Mardai Sets No. 3 for 40 days. I am fully satisfied that I have fully regained my lostenergy and recovered from shaking of teeth and it has encouraged me to get married while I never dared on account of the above complaints, I have recommended this Set to my friends who have been suffering from 'excesses of the youth,' I pray that all brethren avail themselves of the same Set No. 3 I frankly allow you to publish this testimonial and my name as well.**

Names and addresses have been omitted as they are kept strictly Confidential:—

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Industry and Finance

—:0:—

Safeguards Again—Right To Control Non-Nationals—Sir Chunilal's Address—Crash Of Prices And Flight Of Gold—Agrarian Crisis Intensified—Neither Public Nor Utility—Hoover Saves Germany From Communism—A Lesson To Indian Government—Sir Victor Sassoon's "Hijrat"—Hands Off Exchange.—

(By Kristodas)

We have not yet done with Safeguards, nor shall we see the end of this discussion till the Round Table Conference is over and even, perhaps, a long time after that. Sir Chunilal Mehta, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, speaking at the 2nd Quarterly General Meeting of the Chamber on Saturday last, threw much light on this question by the illustrations he gave showing the method and manner in which different Self-Governing countries have proceeded or are proceeding to protect their national industries. Nothing has created so much bitterness and misunderstanding as this question of Safeguards and the way in which it has been handled by the anti-Indian British press, the British commercial community in England and a section of the same here. It has been represented as if the Indian leaders were committing some unheard of crime in emphasising the necessity only for such Safeguards as would be in Indian interests and not in non-Indian interests. Apparently British conservatives, at least the right wing of them and the die-hards like Sir Hubert Carr and Lord Inchcape, would deny to India the right of looking after the development of even her main industries like shipping or banking or insurance. Sir Chunilal pointed out that at a conference held in Paris, only a few months before the R. T. C., on the treatment of Foreigners, Committee "A" recognised the right of every State to restrict, regulate and even prohibit the entry of non-nationals into certain branches of the economic life of the nation. Among these were specified State-owned or regulated monopolies, State undertakings, shipping, coasting trade, exploitation of minerals and hydraulic power, industries forming the subject of concessions, manufacture of arms and ammunitions, and insurance. It was significant that Insurance was added on the express motion of the British delegation to that Conference. A recent paper published by the League of Nations has given interesting data regarding the countries which have restricted Coastal trade for their own national shipping. Sweden, Portugal, Denmark and Czechoslovakia, as also the United States of America have done so. England and France have also take measures for preventing the control of their national concerns from passing in the hands of foreigners, even though such foreign interests may be 60 per cent or more in a concern. Some of our readers must be remembering very well how the British General Electric Company denied together voting rights to Americans who held more than 60 per cent of the stock. The Burma Corporation deprived foreign shareholders of all voting rights in regard to mineral rights in Burma and the Standard Oil Company was not allowed to purchase even a warehouse there. Sir Chunilal rightly pointed out that with this record of the attitude of many countries and their own not inconspicuous past in protecting and fostering their own industries by every means, including *discrimination*, it would be very difficult for the British to convince our Delegates at the Round Table Conference that their insistence on limiting the right of this country whom they profess they want to put on the same level as other Dominions, was a safeguard demonstrably in the interests of this country.

* * * * *

AGRARIAN SITUATION.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn recently observed in the House of Commons that there was not the same fear of an outbreak of Civil Disobedience as of rural disorder. Sir Chunilal has devoted a good deal of space in his speech to this problem which, he confessed, caused him grave anxiety. We have, in these columns, also several times emphasised the present agrarian distress and unrest. The crash of prices by 50 and 75 per cent in case of staple commodities has naturally led to a situation which should be remedied before it goes out of hand. The recently published Report of the Controller of the Currency points out the great drain of gold which has set in from up-country districts to Bombay. It has been variously estimated at 5,000 to 6,000 tolas of fine gold a day. This must represent, as Sir Chunilal says, gold taken out of hoards or removed from the persons of womenfolk showing how the proverbial poverty of the agricultural districts must have been intensified to a large extent to make such a drain possible. Sir Chunilal has rightly brought out that the problem of India is not an isolated problem and that if Indian conditions did not improve there must be a set-back to the whole world. "The Round Table Conference has upon it grave responsibility, and its deliberations will be watched not only by the Indian and the British people, but it will excite the daily interest of the public opinion of the world; for, on a wise solution depends not only the improvement in trade so anxiously looked for by the whole world but also the peace and security in India."

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ANTEDILUVIAN METHODS.

While the President of the Chamber thus dealt with the questions like Safeguards and agrarian distress, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, the Vice-President, dealt also with economic questions in another form. Both the general and the commercial public have experienced during the last few months the tender attentions bestowed on them by public utility concerns like Railways, Posts and Telegraphs Department, etc. A brilliant Indian politician, I think it was Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, once referred to the Indian Civil Service as being neither Indian nor Civil nor devoted to service. In the same way it is a misnomer to call the Railways in India as a public utility concern, as the last thing it cares for is the interest and the welfare of the public or the interest of the business community. Mr. Karanjia pointed out how with every lowering of the economic barometer railways raise their fares and rates in some form or other. Thus, long distance fares have been increased, Bombay Suburban season ticket rates have been increased in some cases even by 46 per cent.; and concessions like coupon tickets and others have been abolished, while the goods and luggage traffic has also come in for a good deal of increase. All this is in contrast with the policy of public utility concerns in countries in Europe as well as other countries where the rates and fares have been decreased to cope with the economic necessities of the times. All this is due, as Mr. Karanjia observed, to the policy of Railway Companies here being dictated still more or less by bureaucratic ideas, and public sentiments and feelings being very little taken into account if at all. It was this same short-sighted policy which led to a meaningless retrenchment which has been pressing so heavily upon thousands of railway employees. It is also the same short-sighted policy which has led the Government of Bombay to effect a retrenchment with regard to hospital beds, hospital wards, hospital diet and medicines, before any steps are taken to retrench the official salaries and or official departments. It is a grave scandal that in a City like Bombay the Tuberculosis Ward in the Cama Hospital should have been closed or that patients should be refused admission here as well as in the mofussil in the hospitals or if they are admitted they should be asked to provide their own medicines and food. There is a very bitter comment on all this in the public, and the Medical Association, as also the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the District Municipalities should see that this vital and essential service to the public is not stopped.

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CHANGE IN THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

It is no exaggeration to say that President Hoover, by his timely action, has not only given a respite to Germany, but has, for the time being atleast, helped to lift up from the world the clouds of revolution. A writer in the "Economist" on "Germany in Travail", depicts the seriousness of the situation as it exists at present in Germany as follows:—

"Which do they fear more; the National Socialists or the Communists? The Germans to whom I talked—and almost all of them belonged to the moderate middle parties between the two violent extremes—did not seem to regard the distinction as very important. 'The young men will overthrow the present regime as Naziz and then reign in its stead as Communists,' was a frequent reply. What is in a name? The reality is that, in the present state of Germany, and of the world, the young men of all classes in Germany are in a revolutionary frame of mind, which threatens, by next winter, to express itself in action unless the situation changes in the meantime."

This is a lesson which is not to be borne in mind by Germany, but by all the countries of the world. I asked, in these columns sometime back, a question if our employers would like to have their employees turn to Geneva or Moscow, and I would ask in this connection both the Government and the leaders of the people if they would like a peaceful settlement of the economic conditions or a revolutionary solution, which is sure to come, if the peaceful solution is too long delayed. Just as with regard to the first query there should have been no doubt about the reply, there should be, I hope, no doubt about the reply to this query also.

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EXODUS.

Mahatmaji has repeatedly said, in reply to the question whether he would like the Englishmen to stay here or not, that he would like them to stay here but as equals. Unfortunately, some people have either not understood him correctly or do not like to stay under the conditions of equality. It is surprising that Sir Victor Sassoon, one of the most cultured—and I may say sympathetic—of non-Indian capitalists, has chosen to, lead the vanguard in the matter of the exodus. Sir Victor was in the forefront of the rency League agitation was more or less due to him. As representative of the Mill-owners' Association in the Legislative Assembly he played an important part and he was more often against the reactionaries than with them. The reason and the explanation he has given for his proposed farewell to India and the projected stay in China are not convincing. These big commercial houses which have made their home in India for years and which have stood to gain from this country cannot now leave it when it is in the most critical period of its history. A Self-Governing India will have more trade and industries, and commercial and industrial people, with heads on their shoulders, have nothing to fear from any regime, with or without safeguards, if they have got the milk of human kindness in them and have learnt to apppreciate that a touch, a human sympathy makes the whole world kin. Sir Victor Sassoon cannot be congratulated on his decision even from a business point of view, let alone from sentimental reasons. It is said that distance lends enchantment to the view; and China though she may appear attractive at present from the peculiar standpoint of Sir Victor Sassoon, may not really prove to be so, for the Chinese people want to develop China as much from the nationalist point of view as India.

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FREE MOVEMENT OF CAPITAL.

A Commission of Enquiry for European Union has been appointed by the League of Nations to enquire into the Economic depression. A brief review of the world economic depression has been prepared by the Secretariat of the League to be placed before the Economic Commission. This report has well stressed that "the whole post-war development brings out very clearly the economic importance of political conditions, both international and domestic," and proceeds to state, "When these are distributed and confidence is shaken, international credit transactions are immediately affected and trade conditions vary rapidly. Economic life suffers, and recovery cannot but be impeded by political uncertainties. The world is in fact, more closely knit to-day economically and politically. The actions of individual countries, not only with regard to monetary or commercial policy, which are immediately international in their reactions, but also with regard to what may seem to be purely domestic or purely political affairs, inevitably entail far-reaching economic consequences." It also suggested the importance of the free movement of capital which will depend not only on the security which is foreseen, but also the mechanism available for capital transactions. In this connection the Gold Delegation of the Financial Committee, in its last report, remarked:

"Lending must not be impeded by artificial restrictions, such as discriminatory rates of taxation or exchange control. We believe that any measures designed to improve the mechanism for the issue of foreign loans, or to promote international transactions in existing securities, would contribute to the smooth working of the gold standard, granted the powers of Central Banks to control temporary disequilibria are adequate."

The point to be noted is that emphasis is placed by the report upon the dictum that there should be no exchange control to interfere with lending.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY OF THE U. S. S. R.

Collectivisation Of Raw Materials

During 1930 the textile industry of the USSR (excluding the handicraft industry) manufactured 284,000 tons of textiles, thereby reaching the 1912 level (when more than 20 per cent. of the textile mills of pre-Revolutionary Russia were located in Poland. Esthonia and Latvia). Last year's output comprises the folowing individual groups: 2,338 thousand metrees of cotton goods, 130 million metres of woollens, 60,000,000 tons of linen goods, 4,860 tons of knitteed goods. 97 million pairs of stockings, 19 million metres of silks, etc.

During 1930 the sum of 82 million rubles was invested in the textile industry and five new textile mills of 325,000 spindles were put into operation.

During the first three months of 1931 the textile industry produced 80,000 tons and a new mill with 112,000 spindles was put in operation in the Moscow District.

This year's plans provide for a considerable expansion of the textile industry. Thus, the programme calls for an output of 2,655 thousand metres of cotton goods, 132 million metres of woollens, 65,000 tons of linens, 6,800 tons of knitted goods; 121 million pairs of stockings, more than 25 million metres of silk, etc.

The development of industry is based upon the successful collectivisation of the cotton, flax and other producers who supply the raw materials for the textile mills.

The fixed capital of the Soviet textile industry amounted to 1,460 million rubles on October 1, 1929, compared with 1904 million rubles on January 1, 1931.

COTTON GROWING IN MIDDLE ASIA.

Middle Asia is successfully solving the problem of increasing the production of cotton. Out of 2 1/2 million hectares of cotton planted this year throughout the USSR 1,722,000 hectares will be planted in middle Asia which is an increase of 530,000 hectares in comparison with last year and 1,125,000 hectares more than in 1914.

Soviet Organisations Confer.

Mr. Freyman—the newly appointed Deputy Representative of the USSR in Japan—was the guest of honour at a meeting of the Far Eastern Section of the USSR Chamber of Commerce, held on May 30th. The meeting in question was well attended by representatives of the various Soviet economic and business organisations interested in Soviet-Japanese trade. The subject under discussion was the prospects of Soviet-Japanese trade relations. The representatives of the Soviet exporting and importing corporations expressed their willingness to cooperate to the fullest extent in promoting trade with Japan and to facilitate the work of the Soviet Trade Representation. In the discussion that followed Mr. Freyman drew attention to the fact that trade between the two countries had of recent years made considerable progress and emphasized the importance of the Japanese market for Soviet export goods as well as a source for imports.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

Result Of Anti-Soviet Compaign

Mr. Saul Bron, Soviet Trade Representative in England, was invited to address a group of Liberals, Members of Parliament, in the House of Commons, on Anglo-Soviet trade relations. Twenty Liberal members of Parliament, including Sir Archibald Sinclair, Chief Liberal whip, attended the meeting.

In his address, Mr. Bron emphasised the fact that the chief difficulty in developing Anglo-Soviet trade relations in the high price of English goods. Mr. Bron further stated that among other causes that impede trade is the absence of long-term credits and the continuous anti-Soviet campaigns that undermine Anglo-Soviet relations. The Liberals who attended the meeting showed a marked interest in Mr. Bron's speech, promised to devote serious attention to this question by including it in the programme of the meeting of their Parliamentary group.

The Soviet Trade Delegation in London published a report giving the aggregate total of orders and purchases effected by the Soviet Trade Organisations in England during the first quarter of the current year at 1,2,330.849. This sum does not include purchases of bunker coal for Soviet shipping.

Out of the above total of orders and purchases 61 per cent. constitute machinery and equipment. In 1928-29 this class of orders constituted only 25.1 per cent and in 1929-30 24 per cent.

The report of the Trade Delegation also shows the growth of trade relations of the various Soviet Economic Organisations with English firms. More English firms have entered into direct trade relations with the Soviet organisations and at present Soviet orders are being placed in various parts of the British Isles.

Exhibition Of Soviet Foreign Trade.

The Museum of Soviet Exports of the USSR Chamber of Commerce is participating in an exhibition to be opened on June 15th in Moscow, in the Park of Culture and Rest. The express purpose of the exhibition is to demonstrate the resources of socialist construction.

The Museum of Soviet Export has been allotted the task of demonstrating the acnievements of the USSR in the sphere of foreign trade, the structure and growth of the Soviet foreign trade turnover, the influence of the industrialisation of the Soviet Union on the export trade (the export of semi-manufactured and manufactured products in place of raw materials), the substitution of goods previously imported by goods manufactured by the home industries, the assertaining of new items of export, etc., etc. The exhibition will be opened until autumn.

THE BOYCOTT IN INDIA

Tory Journal's Lament

The "Saturday Review" writes:—

More than two months have passed since the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, and it is time that we began to consider its effect on the boycott and, consequently, upon British trade. There is a large quantity of information available, but it is bewilderingly conflicting, for conditions vary from place to place and from week to week.

Undoubtedly the high hopes formed, perhaps without justification, of the effect of the agreement, have not so far been realized. On the other hand, things seem to be improving. In his settlement with Lord Irwin, Mr. Gandhi agreed that a boycott directed "chiefly, if not exclusively, against British goods will not be consistent with the participation of representatives of the Congress in a frank and friendly discussion of constitutional questions between the representatives of British India, of Indian States, and of H. M. Government and political parties in England, which the settlement is intended to secure". At the same time, the Government of India state that "they approve of the encouragement of Indian industries as part of economic and industrial movements designed to improve the material conditions of India, and they have no desire to discourage methods of propaganda, persuasion or advertisement pursued with this object. . . . . ."

Innumerable reports received in Lancashire show that for some time after the agreement the demand for British piece-goods did not improve, and it would probably be true to say that no noticeable improvement has yet taken place. Reports from Indian up-country merchants show in native language that picketing, especially by women, of cloth shops is still going on. In Delhi pickets appear to have been withdrawn for one day after the agreement and then reimposed, women threatening to go on hunger strike in front of shops dealing in foreign piece goods. "The lady volunteers," a report from Delhi stated on March 19, "are still sitting on the cloth dealers' shops, and are persuading the buyers not to touch foreign cloth, which they should think tantamount to blackest sin and curse. Thus, by this method of peaceful picketing, they put every foreign goods buyers to shame."

NO COMFORT TO BRITAIN.

The boycott is still effective; but large-scale picketing (though still carried on widely) is no longer essential. The fear of being unable to dispose of foreign piece goods in the future, if there were a revival of the strict boycott, is now almost sufficient to prevent any considerable buying even in districts where picketing is not for the moment active.

The disturbing feature is that if the boycott is directed by Congress impartially against all foreign goods, it appears to be permissible under the terms of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement. It will, however, be no comfort to Britain, which was the largest supplier of the Indian market, if her losses are accompanied by smaller losses to other countries. Authoritative opinion in India holds that Mr. Gandhi is trying to carry out the agreement according to its strict interpretation, and that in Bombay he is being successful, but that pressure has been transferred from the ports to up-country centres, where the spirit of the agreement has certainly not been kept.

But is it the fact that the boycott is being applied impartially to all foreign goods? While in Bombay the ban on British machinery, iron and steel was lifted soon after the agreement, all through April and May merchants were forbidden to deal in British copper and yellow metal. A recent cablegram announces that the ban was lifted as from May 31. Very belatedly the discrimination against British goods was withdrawn.

Before the Irwin-Gandhi agreement, the boycott, theoretically directed against everything non-Indian, actually favoured foreign goods. In January, 1931, Britain sent 150 bales of dhooties to Calcutta, while Japan cent 4,000. Trustworthy figures are not yet available showing the effect of the agreement for it must be remembered that time is needed for orders from dealers in India to reach foreign sources of supply, and for the goods to arrive in India. There are as yet, however, few indications of improvement. The Government have, in effect, repudiated Mr. Graham's statement in Edinburgh on April 9 that "the provisional agreement in India has led to a notable improvement in Lancashire." Mr. Gillett, on the contrary, said in the House of Commons: "There is a yet no evidence of orders being placed in Lancashire as a result of the Irwin-Gandhi agreement."

ALARMING OUTLOOK.

The Textile Recorder estimates that in 1930 India supplied 70 per cent. of her requirements of cloth. It is probable that this high percentage is largely due to the diminished purchasing capacity in that year, and it follows that even if a high protective policy were followed in India, either by Government-imposed tariffs or Congress-imposed boycott, India would still have to import for some time at least 30 per cent. of her requirements from abroad. This would seem to rule out as practical politics Mr. Gandhi's statement that a Swaraj Government would at once prohibit entirely the import of foreign cloth. Of these imports it is important that Britain should contribute a fair proportion. It is perfectly obvious, however, that Lancashire had been osing ground in the market before the boycott started, and it would be disastrous if Lancashire did not recognize that an immediate and complete withdrawal of the boycott on foreign cloth would probably benefit Japan more than Lancashire. Whereas in 1913 Lancashire sent to India 3,000,000,000 yards of cotton cloth and Japan 6,000,000 yards, in 1927-28 Lancashire's trade had fallen by half to 1,500,000,000 yards, while Japan's had increased to 323,000,000 yards. That decline must be attributed to economic causes which Lancashire must set herself to overcome; but the further decline in 1930 to half the exports of 1928 is partly, but not wholly, due to the anti-British boycott which the politicians can reasonably be required to deal with.

The alarming outlook for the future is that the erection of twenty new mills is being planned in India, including six in that happy hive of industry, Ahmedabad, where the Saint of Sabernati being on the spot settles threatened labour disputes to the benefit of the industry and its shareholders. The fact that inquiries for second-hand mill machinery have recently been made in Lancashire, and that some has been packed for export to India, opens up an alarming prospect. If the looms cannot be worked in Lancashire, the owners may well feel inclined to sell them to any buyers, but with them goes all hope of a revival of work in Lancashire.

MONSTROUS INTERFERENCE.

A further feature of the boycott needs emphasizing. It has been directed not only against British imported cloth, but against any mills in India which were not prepared to give an undertaking to the Bombay Mill Owners' Association pledging themselves to support the economic policy of the Congress. British firms of managing agents were coerced by a strict boycott into undertaking not to import foreign yarn or piece goods, while the mills were required to have boards composed as to two-thirds of Indians, to undertake to confine their purchases to Indian Swadeshi products, and to place their business as far as possible with Indian banking, insurance and shipping companies, and never to use or bleach foreign yarn. The mills were also required to express "full sympathy with the national aspirations of the people." Apart from this monstrous interference for political and racial reasons with the running of mills in India, it is obvious that British exports of many kinds must necessarily be gravely affected.

If any method of destroying the British cotton trade in India without going to the labour of maintaining thousands of pickets were being sought, the most obvious solution would be the creation of an agency company to re-export all foreign cloth from India. Formed, as it has been, without any disapproval on the part of the Government, it advertises to all dealers that foreign cloth is regarded as so harmful to India that a company has been publicly floated for the express purpose of expelling it all. The company offers only to buy stocks at 10 per cent. below the market value, thereby depreciating the value of foreign cloth, and even this measure of assistance will be given only to merchants who have not bought foreign cloth since the Picketing Ordinance, and who undertake never to buy it again. To ensure this last condition being fulfilled, 10 per cent. of the depreciated price will be retained as security by the company.

Anyone who has studied the history of the boycott, and who reads the particulars of this new agency company, will note with bitter amusement Mr. Wedgwood Benn's bright remark "that of course people are free to join or not as they think fit."

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

FRIDAY, July 31.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m
FRIDAY, July 31. n
National Liberal Federation of India, 5-30 p.m., Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani presiding.
English mails of 16th inst. by s.s. "Cathay" expected at 6 a.m.
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
N. L. Federation of India's Subjects' Committee Meeting.
SUNDAY, Aug. 2.
N. L. Federation's Open Conference, 12 noon.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—1-45 p.m. Gramophone records.
7 p.m.—Miss Durgabai's classical and light music, (with D. Parwatker).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. "Hakodate Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m. on Thursday the 30th inst.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per S. S. "Cathay" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday the 30th inst.

FATE AND FREE WILL.—A Free Public Lecture followed by Questions and Answers will be delivered this evening at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51 Esplanade Road.

STANDARD LIFE OF INDIA.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, to-day, (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. Prof. G. N. Joshi will speak on the "Standard Life in India" in the Jinnah Hall. Sjt. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.
All the Volunteers of Hindustani Seva Dal desirous of taking part in the management of ensuing A.I.C.C. meeting to be held at Gowalia Tank, are hereby requested to present themselves at Bombay Provincial Volunteer Board's Office, Congress House Girgaum Back Road, at 8 p.m. Sharp on July 30.

AN INTERESTING MARRIAGE.—On Thursday last, Radha an inmate of the Byramji Jeejibhoy Home for Waifs and Strays of the Western Presidency aged 21, was married to a wealthy jeweller aged 31, in the presence of a large gathering of the children of the Home, past and present, as well as the Committee members and other visitors.
The hall of the Girls' Home was prettily decorated, where the wedding was celebrated a second time according to the Hindu rites the first ceremony having been solemnized in the Registrar's Office on the 15th July. When Radha was 14 years of age she was transferred to the Seva Sadan for further training and she had returned to the Home only last year. That the training received in the Sadan and the Home is considered a high qualification even among high class Hindus only goes to rejoice the hearts of the authorities of the Institution.

Bombay Girni Kamgar Union

The Annual General Meeting of the Girni Kamgar Union will be held in the New Theatre on Lalbag Maidan on Sunday (2nd prox.) at 8 a.m. to transact the following business:—(1) To adopt annual report and the statement of accounts. (2) To elect office bearers for the following year. (3) To make necessary changes in the constitution. (4) To adopt programme of action for the next year. (5) Such other business as may be allowed by the President. Those members who will produce their membership ticket for the Current year will only be admitted to the meeting.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	New York, July 28.
Previous Closing Rate	8.91
To-day's Opening Rate	8.83
Difference	—.08
To-day's Closing Rate	8.67
Difference	—.24

Broach Expectation A/May 181

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

	Liverpool, July 28.
Previous Closing Rate	4.76
To-day's Opening Rate	4.75
	Unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	4.72
Difference	—.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London, July 28.
Silver Ready	12 15/16
Lower	1/4
Silver Forward	12 15/16
Lower	1/4

Tone of market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, July 28
1st Settlement	43 9 0
2nd Settlement	43 5 0

BALLOT ON GENERAL STRIKE TO PROCEED.

Whole Railway Dispute Not Covered.

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S REPLY TO GOVERNMENT.

Arising out of the Government of India's letter to the All India Railwaymens' Federation signifying their decision to appoint a Court of Inquiry instead of the Conciliation Board demanded by the Federation, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta the president of the Federation has addressed a letter to the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour from which we give extracts below:—

To
The Secretary,
Government of India,
Department of Industries and Labour,
SIMLA.

With reference to the application by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation to enquire into the facts in dispute between the Railway Board and the Railway Administrations on the one side and the A. I. R. Federation as representing the railway workers on the other as communicated in my telegram of the 22nd instant the meeting of the Committee of Action appointed by the resolution of the special Convention of the Federation on the 28th June 1931 was held here today (July 27). The Committee carefully considered the contents of your letter under reply and came to the decisions hereinafter stated.

We appreciate the fact that the Government of India have at last realised that the Trade Dispute between us and the Railway Board requires to be investigated by an impartial tribunal. We can not agree, however, that a Court of Enquiry is a more suitable machinery than the Board of Conciliation would have been. In para 2 of your letter you have promised to explain the reasons which led the Governor-General-in-Council to appoint a Court instead of a Board. But even after the closest scrutiny of the rest of your letter, we find little of no reason adduced for preferring the Court to a Bord. That however is a question of secondary importance. So long as the dispute is thoroughly investigated the machinery of investigation does not matter much.

UNABLE TO CALL OFF GENERAL STRIKE RESOLUTION.

We are of opinion that the mere appointment of a Court of Enquiry will not substantially alter the situation that exists to-day and we are unable to advise the calling off the resolution on a general strike.

As you will notice the terms of reference are materially inconsistant with the rest of the letter. In the opening para of your letter you admit that a Trade Dispute has arisen. Later on you observed that the decision of the Federation to direct the taking of the ballot for a general strike is a grave one and affects the pubic as a whole. In the last para of your letter it is clearly stated as follows:—

"In the circumstances the Government of India are of opinion that the facts in dispute between the Railway Board and the Railway Administrations on the one side and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation as representing the Unions of railway workers on the other side should be immediately investigated by an impartial tribunal by means of whose findings the Government of India in particular and the public in general may be placed in possession of the fullest information of this Trade Dispute."

WHOLE DISPUTE NOT COVERED.

The natural corollary of the admission that the facts in dispute must be immediately investigated is that the terms of reference must embody all facts in dispute: this is precisely what has not been done; the terms as announced do not cover the whole dispute. And we maintain that Government of India are quite unjustified in restricting the terms of reference so as to exclude from the scope of the enquiry the most substantial point in the dispute. It was open to the Government not to appoint Court of Enquiry if they were of opinion that there was no case for it. But having admitted the existence of a Trade Dispute and also the necessity of an immediate enquiry into the facts in dispute, it is, we submit, no longer open to the Government to avoid the manifest implications of these admissions. We also take it that the Government themselves do not intend to exclude from the purview of the Court any of the facts in dispute.

ONE PROVISO.

In these circumstances we request that the whole of the case arising out of our application dated the 30th April last and the subsequent correspondence should form the subject matter of enquiry by the Court. In the alternative we are prepared to leave the raising of the issue in this controversy entirely to the Court of Enquiry. Without prejudice to the above contentions, however, we are prepared to accept the Court of Enquiry if the following term of reference is added viz.:—

"Whether the methods adopted by the Railway Department and the Railway Administrations are the best or whether there are better alternatives; if so what?"

You will observe that we endeavoured to meet the Government of India as far as possible in the matter of determining the terms of reference. This is however the utmost limit of compromise to which we could go and we trust that the Government will see the justice of accepting the proposals that we have made in this matter.

BALLOT ON GENERAL STRIKE.

The Federation has directed the taking of the ballot for a general strike and the necessary preparations are going on towards implementing the aforesaid resolution of the special Convention. We are alive to the fact that the public will be put to great inconvenience following a general strike but we are forced to advise that step as a last resourts. Even now Government might make it possible to avoid this by accepting the additional term of reference proposed by us. In that case it will not be necessary to proceed with the ballot. But in order that this controversy should not continue indefinitely we request Government to communicate their acceptance of our proposal on or before the 10th of August 1931 and we on our part have decided to suspend the taking of the ballot pending the receipt of your reply.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Proposed Court Of Inquiry.

In the course of the letter referred to above Mr. J. A. Shilliday, Secretary to the Government, Simla, says:—

The Governor-General in Council has given this application his fullest consideration and I am directed to explain the reasons why in his opinion the matter is more suitable for reference to a Court of Enquiry than to a Board of Conciliation.

The need for retrenchment in all branches of Government administration in this country cannot be disputed. It is generally recognised that such a step is unavoidable in the present financial circumstances. Moreover the final decision for the necessity of such a step must rest with the Government of India in regard to state managed railways, and in the case of company managed railways, with the administrations concerned, and their responsibility for such a decision cannot be shared with or delegated to any other authority. In matters relating to railway administration the Railway Board in pursuance of the general instructions of the Government of India have taken steps to carry out such retrenchment. As stated in the report of the Royal Commission on Labour the reductions of establishment on the railways in such circumstances is "a matter of policy to be decided by the administrations" and a decision in this respect must rest with the Railway Board and the railway administrations acting under the instructions of the Government of India so far as they are bound by such instructions. It is not therefore possible to accept the view that the correctness of the decision in regard to the necessity and extent of retrenchment should be referred to a Board of Conciliation.

The Government of India, would always desire that the actual methods of retrenchment should be such as to avoid as far as possible hardship to the men and in pursuance of this object recognise the value of consultation with representative organisations of the staff about it. Such a consultation has now taken place between the representatives of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the Railway Board, but unfortunately it has become clear that further discussion is not likely to resolve the differences of opinion between the Board and the Federation. The Federation has issued a manifesto directing the taking of a ballot to ascertain the views of the members of the various railway Unions as to the desirability of a general strike. The gravity of a decision to consider a general strike requires no emphasis from Government, but emphatically it is a question which also affects the public as a whole. The Government of India has closely followed the recent discussion in Simla and they have been forced to the conclusion that there is little chance that further discussions between the Board and the representatives of the Federation would produce the Board and the representatives of the Federation would produce and agreement on the question arising out of the retrench plan. In the circumstances the Government of India are of opinion that the facts in dispute between the Railway Board and the Railway Administrations on the one side and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation as representing the Unions of railway workers on the othr side should be immediately investigated by an impartial tribunal by means of whose findings the public in general and the Government in particular may be placed in possession of the fullest information on this trade dispute. The Governor-General in Council has therefore decided Section 3 of the Trade Disputes Act to appoint a Court of Enquiry to investigate the dispute that has arisen under the following terms of reference:—

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

(a) whether the retrenchment has imposed improper conditions of work on the staff still employed;

(b) whether the terms allowed to the staff that has been discharged are inadequate or unreasonable;

(c) whether having in view the limitations imposed by the commercial management of railways the fullest regard has been paid, when discharging the staff, to the following alternatives—the stoppage of recruiting, the operation of normal wastage, working short time, the retirement of staff taking their gratuity and Provident Fund or the transfer of individuals to other departments or other railways on similar or even reduced rates of pay;

(d) whether there has been victimisation or favouritism in discharging establishment; if so whether this can be avoided and how;

(e) whether the staff discharged on the ground of retrenchment can or should be given any assurance of re-engagement on recruitment being resumed.

5. The composition of the Court of Enquiry will shortly be announced.

Fatal Electric Shock

CORONER'S COMMENT

INSTALLATIONS MUST BE TESTED AT LEAST ONCE A YEAR

"We desire to make it known to all owners of electric installations that it is very important that they should have their installations completely tested by a licensed electric contractor, at least once a year and preferably after the first downfall of rain."

With the abo ve rider the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by electric shock accidentally received in the compound of 16 Napean Sea Road. The Coroner's inquest was held touching the death of Santu Pachu a domestic servant, in the employ of Mr. Hamid A. Hussein, residing at Napean Sea Road. The deceased accidentally touch a pipe in which were encased electric wires and he received a shock which proved fatal.

Mr. T. E. Ferro, Electrical Inspector to the Government of Bombay examined the place and found that the pipe was charged with electricity by the electric wires which were inside the pipe. The voltage in his opinion was 220. The jury returned a verdict as above.

PROTEST AGAINST VERAVAL MURDERS

Hindus Demand Resignation Of Dewan

At a public meeting of Hindus held in the Arya Samaj Hall last Sunday under the presidentship of Mr. Shivdas Chapsey, resolutions were passed condemning murders and murderous attacks on respectable Hindu citizens of Veraval in Junagad State. The meeting protested against the reign of terror and demanded the resignation of the Dewan to remedy the present state of chaos and anarchy.

DAWOODI BOHRAS SUSPEND BUSINESS

Protest Against Applying Wakf Act To Their Community

A section of Dawoodi Bohras of Bombay suspended their business on Tuesday as a protest against the Wakf Act, which is proposed to apply to their community, according to the recent Government Communique. The shops at Bazar Gate, Cutlery Bazar, Abdul Rahman Street, Nagdevi, Bhendy Bazar, Nal Bazar, Crawford Market, Pydhonie, Juma Masjid and Koliwada remained closed. The Bohra community was not included from the operations of the Wakf Act so far, but Government proposed to do so from the 1st of October, and the Bohra community thought that it was an unnecessary interference in their communal affairs, on the part of the Government.

SUCCESSFUL PICKETING IN SANTA CRUZ

Picketing of the two Foreign Cloth shops of Santa Cruz, was started a few days ago, which has now come to a successful end. Both the shop-keepers have signed the Congress pledge, and have stopped dealing in foreign cloth. Thus the efforts of the ladies of Santa Cruz, have been crowned with success.

WHO HAS BETRAYED G.I.P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION AND ITS MANDATE?

A Challenge To Ruikar.

DESHPANDE GROUP'S EXPLANATION.

The following appeal has been issued to G.I.P. Railwaymen over the signatures of Bhaiyaji (K. G.) Kulkarni, D. B. Kulkarni, S. G. Sardesai and C. T. Randive:—

In view of the resolutions passed by the Executive Council of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union on the 26th inst., first censuring us for our stand at the 11th session of the T. U. C. recently held at Calcutta, and subsequently demanding an explanation from us for thus behaving in a manner inimical to the interests of the Union (by which demand the Executive has only stultified itself), we deem it necessary to clear our position before the G.I.P. workers.

"WE WERE GAGGED."

In the very first place we must point out that when these resolutions were passed by the Executive Council, we were not allowed to speak even a single word on them!! What is more, in spite of this mean injustice, the representatives of all the Branches of the Union from Jhansi to Shahabad voted with us, the resolution being carried by the votes of the Bombay Branch, the members of which could attend the meeting in larger numbers for the obvious reason that the meeting was held in Bombay. Even since the passing of this resolutions Mr. Ruikar has not cared to allow us to address workers' meetings together with him, gagging us on every occasion by his presidential fiats.

SOME EXPLANATION OF CALCUTTA HAPPENINGS.

Now we come to the explanation we want to offer to you. From the very first meeting of the Executive Council of the T. U. C. which met at Calcutta on July 3rd we found that Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose and his group had formed a definite combination to oust all militant unions like the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union from the T. U. C. It was Mr. Ruikar himself, who at the very first meeting of the Executive Council of the T.U.C., proposed that no Union, unless it had paid the full quota of its affiliation fee to the T. U. C., should be allowed to take part in the proceedings of the Executive Council. Now Mr. Ruikar was fully aware of the fact that the expenditure incurred by the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union in the general strike of 1930 had led it actually to incur a debt of nearly Rs. 12,000 thus making its financial position too weak to enable it to pay its affiliation fee. No concemnation of Mr. Ruikar for attempting to disqualify his own union from participation in the proceedings of the T.U.C., can, therefore, be too strong.

CREDENTIALS COMMITEE.

Subsequent to this proposition of Mr. Ruikar, a Credentials Committee packed with Mr. Bose's friends was appointed by the Executive Council with the casting vote of the president. Mr. Ruikar was the President of this Credentials Committee. When Comrades Sardesai and K. G. Kulkarni from us appeared before this Credentials Committee, it was again Mr. Ruikar who offered the strongest opposition to our demands for being exempted from paying the affiliation fee and for giving us a membership of 41,000, which was certified even by a Government official, viz., the Registrar of Trade Unions. On the morning of the 4th, when the question of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union again came before the Executive Council, Mr. Naidu, proposed that unless the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union paid the full affiliation fee for its membership of 41,000, i.e. Rs. 615, its representatives should not be allowed to take part in the proceedings of the Executive Council at all. It should be remembered that at this stage the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union paid Rs. 90 which were more than enough to entitle its four representatives to sit on the Executive Council. But Messrs. Ruikar and Naidu did not want the Union, even on this basis to be rerpesented in the T. U. C. or its Executive. When we were fighting on this point Mr. Ruikar was sitting mum in a corner without raising any voice on our side. It was only when we persuaded the House to allow us to sit on the Executive Council that Mr. Ruikar accepted this position! Neither fairness nor constitutional considerations can justify the victimisation of a Union for inability to pay the affiliation fee as a consequence of a gigantic and brave struggle waged in the interests of the working class. Could any stand, therefore, be more mean and wicked than the one taken by Mr. Ruikar and his friends?

"GUILLOTINING MILITANT UNIONS."

Now the question is why did Mr. Ruikar and Mr. Bose and his group attempt in this lawless manner to guillotine Unions like ours? The reply to this question is clear. They did so for the pure and simple reason that they were opposed to the attitude of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union towards the Round Table Conference and the Geneva Labour Office. It is known to every member of the Executive Committee of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union that Mr. Ruikar stands for co-operation with the R. T. C. and the Geneva Labour Conference. He has tried to foist these views on the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union before this, but has always failed. Finding that he could not coerce the Union directly, Mr. Ruikar joined with Mr. S. C. Bose to force the T.U.C. to accept their reactionary views and thus to drive Indian Trade Unionism in the hands of reformist against which th G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union has always fought tooth and nail.

WHO HAS BETRAYED UNION MANDATE?

By doing all these things, it is Mr. Ruikar who has flagrantly betrayed the G.I.P. workers and committed a breach of the mandate which the Union has given to its representatives, viz., to take a firm stand against the R. T. C. and the Geneva Conference. The mandate of which the censure resolution has made so much, and which represented an offer to the Joshi-Bakhale group if they sought re-entry into the T.U.C. has never violated by us at all. It is Mr. Ruikar who is the defaulter in this respect. We challenge Mr. Ruikar to face us on these plain ideological issues before any workers' meeting. If instead, he wants to bluff the workers by fogging the issue and indulging in personal charges, if he wants to humbug the workers by posing to be a radical we can see to it that he is thoroughly exposed before the workers. We are sure that the G. I. P. Railway workers will never support Mr. Ruikar on these issues but will bear us out in the stand that we took at Calcutta.

TASK BEFORE BOMBAY LIBERALS

What They Had Achieved At The R. T. C.

The Liberals of Bombay chalked out their programme for the Round Table Conference and also for their conference which is fixed for next Friday, in a meeting held at Servants of India Society on Tuesday evening. Sir Cowasji (Jr.) presided. Several Liberals addressed on "The Task before us"

Sir Cowasji in opening the proceedings, said in spite of the opposition of Congressmen last year, who called the delegates to the Round Table Conference traitors, etc., there was no doubt that those who went, returned with the substance of independence for India.

GREATEST OBSTACLE.

First and foremost, he said, an agreement had been reached with His Majesty's Government and two principal practical parties in England to transfer the power in the centre. Secondly, it was agreed that the future Government of India should be federal. This meant an advance, which the most sanguine congressmen did not expect to get. He then referred to the control of the army, and said that the greatest obstacle in the way was the Indian princes. By the treaty with the British Government, Indian princes received certain protection from the army. The question was whether Indian princes would agree to transfer that treaty to the Federal Government for their protection. This was the greatest obstacles in the way of the control of the army.

He was glad to say that 50 per cent of the princes had agreed to transfer the treaty right to the Federal Government, as they would be equal partners and administrators in the Federal Government.

LIBERALS FOR CO-OPERATION

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar said the great acievement of the Liberals was their co-operation with the Government after the Montague Reforms to shape the destiny of the country. Those of the Nationalists who refrained from going to the Councils and the Assembly, later on joined them and pointed out to the Government the weak points of diarchy.

Mr. A. D. Shroff said 62 per cent taxable revenue of India went to army expenditure. A British soldier cost India four times more than an Indian soldier. Indian soldiers were well known for thier valour, loyalty and fidelity, and he failed to see why 60,000 British soldiers were pitchforked on India. There was a cry for retrenchment everywhere but he was surprised to see no one turned his eyes towards this bloated army expenditure.

Mr. B. N. Gokhlay said they must make it clear to those who went to the Round Table Conference that they would not accept any clause which would fetter the right of India to discriminate against non-nationals.

CONGRESS LIQUOR PICKETER STABBED.

In Front Of Drink Shop.

Yeshwant Kumar a Congress volunteer was stabbed on Tuesday evening by a hooligan, while he was on his round, to inspect liquor shop picketing, carried on by the Congress volunteers.

The incident occured in front of a shop near Victoria Gardens. The shop is owned by one Edalji Danibanda.

Yeshwant Kumar who received a wound on his cheek as a result of stabbing was removed to the Congress Hospital. He was discharged after treatment.

E WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the members of the above Committee was held in Bharat Seva Mandal's Hall on Sunday under the presidentship of Sjt. S. K. Pupala. Sjt. S. K. Patil and Sjt. Abidalli, Secretaries of B. P. C. C. were present.

The following Managing Committee for the year 1931-32 was elected:—

President: Sjt. S. K. Pupala.

Vice-Presidents: Sjts. Mahomed Umar Master and N. V. Nakhwa.

Hon: Secretaries: Sjts. R. K. Achrekar, Nooralli and Parab.

Auditor: Shantaram Lange.

Members:—(1) Sjt. Mohomed T. Tadzan, (2) Sjt. Allimahomed Bilali, (3) Sjt. Mahomed Oosman, (4) Sjt. Ahmed Husein, (5) Sjt. Mohomed Sidik Sunwalla, (6) Sjt. Salyat Tulla, (7) Mrs. Purushottamdas Tricumdas, (8) Sjt. Udmaloo H. E., (9) Sjt. Keshav Rao Borkar, (10) Sjt. S. B. Bhujlal, (11) Sjt. Keshavrao Kubal, (12) Sjt. Elaizar Kolhatkar, (13) Sjt. M. Zalmudin, (14) Sjt. Nijanand Atwanand Swami, (15) Sjt. J. D. Balsaraf, (16) Sjt. R. R. Raskar and (17) Sjt. S. V. Patil.

The Committee has authorises to Secretaries to occupy one room up to Rs. 25 rent per month for the Committee's office.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1931.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The Government of Bombay have extended the life of the Cotton Contracts Act upto August 1932 and although there is plenty of time it is surprising that they seem to be in a hurry to rush through the proposed changes in the Cotton Contracts Act and place the Bill on the Statute Book. The issues involved in the Bill are of vital importance affecting as they do not only dealers in cotton but also thousands of cotton growers whose economic interests are at stake. It is, therefore, imperative that they should be examined thoroughly and the public must be given adequate opportunity to consider them. The opinions of representatives of various associations, connected with the cotton trade as well as of independent experts should be invited. If this is not done, it is likely that the object which Government themselves have in view may be defeated and the situation become worse than it is to-day so far as the trade and the producers are concerned. The course actually adopted by the Government seems to be merely patching up the present constitution and is like repairing a worn-out machine which has outlived its serviceableness.

The Bill proposes changes in the constitution with totally inadequate representation of cotton growers. Four seats on the Board are reserved for buyers and four for sellers while only two seats are given to cotton growers. Even these two seats will be ineffectual because they are to be filled up by nominations and the members so nominated will be in a hopeless minority. It appears as if the principle of growers' representation was conceded merely to safeguard the interests of buyers. There is nothing like a class of buyers and sellers in the cotton trade, as they all are operators and manipulators. If there is anything like a class of buyers, do Government propose putting a ban on buyers selling short? There is no such provision in the proposed Bill and the classification thus becomes fictitious. The Association, if it is to be a satisfactory body, must be a democratic one constituted on the lines of other well-advanced cotton exchanges of the world and there must be effective representation of cotton growers. Again, the present bye-laws in respect of trading are defective in many respects. The market is controlled by big operators—a fact which leads to prices of Indian cotton being out of parity and owing to the disparity cotton growers have lost something like Rs. 30 crores during the last ten years. Thus there is urgent necessity of making drastic changes in the present trading methods. Hedge contracts have defeated the objects of delivery contracts. The growers of cotton do not get fair price for their staple cotton—with the result that the quality of Indian cotton has deteriorated. These defective methods, often induce Indian cotton operators to deal in American cotton and several lacs of rupees are paid to foreign countries by way of commission every year. Thus it is absolutely necessary that, with a view to stabilize cotton prices, there should be a broad and continuous market. Having regard to the economic condition of merchants and cotton growers, the unit of the hedge contract must be reduced to 20 bales. This action will provide sufficient inducement for hedging small lots of cotton and will check, to a great extent, the prevailing undue effect on prices. It will also serve the purpose of obviating the need for rival associations. India produces about five to six million bales of cotton and the Bombay market is too narrow for handling and marketing the crop. Therefore, unless the market is broadened, cotton growers are bound to be exploited and will always be at the mercy of buyers. At present prices of Indian cotton are quoted in rupees per candy, but all the world over cotton prices are quoted per lb. and it is most desirable that our cotton prices should be quoted in annas and decimals per lb. This will enable an average operator easibly to understand the disparity of cotton prices.

The next important reform which is urgently called for is the provision of continuous trading for twelve months. At present we have limited trading months and the whole crop has to be dealt with in one or two deliveries but if we have twelve delivery months, it will be distributed and the equilibrium of price level will be maintained. In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Liverpool Cotton Exchange has recently started trading in Indian cotton futures with twelve delivery months although the stock of Indian cotton in Liverpool hardly amounts to a few thousand bales. At present there are four hedge contracts, but in effect only Broach, Oomra and Bengal are operated. The word "hedge contract" is misleading as the contract is practically a speculative venture. There is little idea of bonafide hedging and our cotton market is frequently reduced to a gambling den. To avoid this scandal there should be one contract only with twelve delivery periods or two contracts, one for cotton of low grade to medium staple and another for medium grade to long staple with 6 deliveries every alternate month. Again, the Cotton Survey certificate must be made valid for a period of at least three months and the system of bonded warehouses must be inaugurated immediately to save unnecessary expenses which are incurred in receiving cotton tenders. The last and most important change needed is that the election of the office-bearers of the East India Cotton Association should be based on democratic principles and the post of President should not be a monopoly of one individual however eminent he may be. Energetic and capable persons ought to come forward as candidates for the presidentship and serve the cotton trade. It would be better to have a new President every year as is the case in Liverpool and New York Cotton Exchanges.

A PROHIBITION DRIVE

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, than whom there is no more earnest Prohibition worker in India, has published some revealing extracts from letters received by him from various Prohibition workers in the Presidency of Madras. The extracts bear ample testimony, if more testimony were at all needed, to the now common experience that some officials connive at illicit traffic in liquor and other malpractices on the part of liquor vendors. Several correspondents complain that liquor is being sold at all sorts of places far outside the licensed shops and practically during all waking hours, without any regard to the rules of license. At one place where the liquor vendor tempted the people with an offer of free drinks the Excise Sub-Inspector himself, says a correspondent, "followed by dozen men, marched into the shop" and "ordered them in a loud voice to get in and drink" Another correspondent plaintively observes: "Toddy pots are carried about on the head and sold like curds and buttermilk in the streets. If we complain to the police, they say: 'Don't complain to us, we cannot prosecute'. If we complain to the Abkari officials, the Abkari petty officer says: 'We cannot interfere. Because you are picketing, there are no sales in the shop. Is the renter to sell his field and pay the 'kist'?" Summing up his impressions, Mr. Rajagopalachari says: "Nine-tenths of the illicit traffic cases are, I maintain, either connived at or actually encouraged by the Excise officials. Reports and complaints are useless and lead only to discomfiture for us and further encouragement to the wrong-doers."

The experiences recorded above are, by no means, peculiar to Madras. They seem to be common enough all over the country; and they cannot be common without the connivance or encouragement of officials. But, as Mr. Rajagopalachari says, workers in the great humanitarian cause of Prohibition should not be deterred by these and even greater difficulties but should persevere with hope and faith. It is a great point in our favour that the right to picket peacefully, a lawful thing at any time, has been expressly safeguarded by Mahatma Gandhi in his Agreement with Lord Irwin, though several other rights were or had to be sacrificed. It is, therefore, the duty of the people to carry on picketing of liquor shops wherever there is need for such picketing, whatever the difficulties in the way. Speaking at the last annual general meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association in London in May last, Mr. Ernest Winterton, M. P., paid a glowing tribute to the "wonderfull work of women in connection with the agitation which has been carried on during the past twelve or fifteen months in boycotting the liquor shops throughout a very large part of India" and added: "I hope we are not going to be censorious in our judgment of these women who have felt it to be their duty to stand outside the liquor shops and pray men not to go in and 'pray' is the right words. ..... As Miss Campbell showed us, standing mutely there, with clasped hands no Indian could resist that silent appeal, and no Indian strove to go past that barrier. The women who did that, coming from sheltered lives, coming as some of you know from a retirement which we Westerners can hardly comprehend, to take up a work of that kind, have not only done a service to India but to humanity." We earnestly hope for the sake of India and humanity alike many more men and women volunteers would come forward to finish the work they pursued so splendidly last year.

Some doubt is or was felt by a few workers as to whether picketing of liquor auction sales is permissible under the Delhi Agreement. There need never have been any such doubt, whatever interested officials might say against picketing of any kind. Peaceful picketing which is nothing more nor less than peaceful persuasion or, as Mr. Winterton said, "prayed" on the spot, was legitimate even before the Pact; it is only expressly allowed or approved by the Pact. However, when Mahatma Gandhi, the Prince of Non-violence, declares that picketing of liquor auctions is permissible, there need be no further doubt. It should be noted, however, that mere picketing, an important thing as it is, is not enough. We also need now, more than we did in the days of white-heat enthusiasm last year, many-sided educative propaganda with the aid of lectures, songs, magic lantern slides, posters, etc. And all this means well thought-out, co-ordinated work, to which the Working Committee may well give some close attention despite its many pre-occupations. We would suggest the appointment of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari as the Officer-in-Charge of Prohibition with such assistance, financial and other, as he may ask for.

BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE.

The Sessions Judge of Thana in in his judgment in the Chirner Shooting case fined 14 of the 47 accused. In default they were to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months, except one who would have to suffer it for six months. The accused have to pay up before the end of the current month. The President of the Panvel Congress Committee had sent a representation to the Government requesting that the accused should be given the benefit of the Gandhi-Irwin agreement. The judge himself referred to this agreement in his judgment but observed that as it was not "a statutory enactment," he could not take notice of it. "I may state here," he said, "that the offences for which I have punished these accused were wholly non-violent involving no use of force against Government servants engaged in the discharge of their duties." "It was", he remarked, "for Government to interpret and apply the agreement." The Gandhi-Irwin agreement can be considered fully to apply to the case in question and it is a pity that Government have not yet replied to the representation sent to them. We hope they will remit the fines so that these men who have already suffered the ordeal of a trial of seven months' duration will be spared imprisonment. Only three days now remain for their escaping this possibility and Government should show a regard for the Gandhi-Irwin Pact by announcing the remission of fines immediately.

Trifles.

"I would rather have a League to end Leagues" says Mr. R. P. Masani. Looks like a campaign for a "League of Annihilation."

* * * * *

The following is the text of a resolution passed in a recent meeting:—

"This meeting praises the Almighty God to bless the departed souls of victims."

A letter of grateful appreciation written by the Almighty God is reported to be on its way.

* * * * *

Muslims in Batavia have been declining to hire Italian made Fiat taxis or cars with Pirelli tyres. But there is no truth in the rumour that Imam Saheb of London Mosque is going to use it as base of operations for offensive Co-operation—I beg his pardon—for "Co-operative" offensive.

* * * * *

The Associated Press reports that Mahatma Gandhi proposes to sail for London on August 8. Is the change in sailing dates purely due to numerological considerations or other conditions being favourable?

* * * * *

I have studied the "Chronicle" cartoon of the "seven stages" in the evolution of Mr. Shaukat Ali. But the serial is not complete without, shall I say, the fade-out: "Sleeveless errand to R. T. C."

* * * * *

"It is rumoured that the Retrenchment Committee proposals will not come up before the Bombay Legislative Council for discussion during this session as Government has not yet had time to consider them."

—"Times of India".

* * * * *

There is nothing surprising in the news. Evidently Bori Bunder is ignorant of official routine. There are three stages in the official "consideration" of any report. First it should be kept in cold storage. Secondly, it should be filtered through Government pigeon-holes. Thirdly it should be negotiated through the Waste Paper basket, before it emerges for discussion in the Legislative Council.

* * * * *

Apropos of the Indo-South African Conference in January next. I have been hearing rumours to the effect that on the advice of Sir Fazli Husain the other members of the Indian delegation are threatening to boycott the Conference if the delegation includes, and is led by, Sir Fazli Husain, who does not represent Indians.

I am, however, authoritatively informed by my friend is Simla Circles is that the rumour is devoid of every foundation.

* * * * *

In view of Mr. Benn's answer to questions put by Sir Alfred Knox regarding the R. T. C. and Sir John Simon, the latter is said to be seriously considering whether this is not the proper opportunity for formally joining the Conservative Party.

* * * * *

The Muslim leaders who assembled at Simla to consider the situation in Kashmir have called upon the British Parliament, the Viceroy and the Government of India, to take a specified series of action.

But they are up against a serious difficulty. It is about the choice of the alternative in the event of the call not being responded to. For, opinion is equally divided over the effectiveness of

(a) Boycotting the R. T. C. and (b) Opposing grant of responsibility at the centre.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

PROPOSED MONOPOLY OF COTTON TRADE

(By "EX-DIRECTOR").

III*.

Under the prospective legislation six seats are going to be reserved for brokers and they may be considered to be independent to some extent. But those amongst the brokers who are connected with foreign and big concerns and mills, being themselves very well off, would be mostly returned and their interests would, therefore, be also on the side of the Bombay merchants. We expect that only a small minority of them will look after the interest of their own countrymen. In any event there will also be a majority representing interest adverse to those of agriculturists. In justice to the brokers it may be stated that there are some amongst them who are prepared to raise their voice, but, it is a common experience that during the last nine years they have not succeeded against the heavy odds.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION'S DEALINGS.

The Mahajan Association, to stifle which the present Bill has been introduced, does not go by the aforesaid contracts but by its own contracts under which the vendors and purchasers have enjoyed equal rights and, therefore, the contract being on lines similar to the practice obtaining in the other markets of the world, is clearly meant for the good of the agriculturists and if the vendor is not prepared to give delivery the purchaser can effect purchases on account and at the risk of the vendor. And, therefore, the vendor cannot artificially keep down rates by effecting make-believe transactions of sales. Again this contract being in respect of Broach cotton no other stuff can be delivered under the contract. It is, therefore, not possible to keep down rates in an artificial manner. Above all this is a contract under which a consumer can safely purchase.

Again, in the Mahajan Association, there are no elements such as millowners, foreign merchants, etc., but it is purely an association of brokers like the Liverpool Association. Thus, they always have the interest of the country and the agriculturist at their heart. The contracts and the rules and regulations of the said Association are, therefore, intended for the good of the agriculturists.

AN INCIDENT RECALLED.

Now, let us review the career of the East India Cotton Association during the last nine years. In 1922 the late Mr. Umer Sobani, a stockist of lacs of bales, could dictate his own rates to the foreigners. This was when the late Mr. Umer Sobani had gone in for purchase of lacs of bales of Umra cotton. The then Board by permitting the tendering of lacs of bales placed him in a helpless position and such a bold and big merchant was thus shut out from the market. The result was that there was a reduction in the rate of Umra cotton to the extent of Rs. 100 per Khandi and the agriculturists of Berar and the merchants who were concerned in dealings of about ten lacs of bales at that time, were all of a sudden put to an aggregate loss of about 4 to 5 crores of rupees and they were nearly starved.

HOW POWER WAS USED.

After the above crisis during the same year, i.e., 1922 in the month of September other two firms had contracted for the purchase of Umra. Those were the well-known firms of Tulluckchand and Shapurji and Seth Shangidas Jasharn. These firms had purchased bales by lacs. Rates went up to Rs 490. The persons who were responsible for the management of the above Association adopted quite a novel method at that time. These firms were declared defaulters. This time the persons governing the Association used their power of fixing spot rates. The purchasers used to effect contracts in the market daily between 485 and 490. The vendors used to tender in low stuff which would not be passed. Under the contract the purchaser could not insist upon effecting purchases at the risk of the vendor and, therefore, a settlement based on the rates fixed by the Board had to be accepted. Now strictly speaking, the Board ought to have fixed rates which may be about 5 to 10 rupees higher than the current rates. But this time the Board with the casting vote of the President fixed Rs. 465. Contracts were made in the market for Rs. 490. The sellers thus made a profit of Rs. 25 without having deserved it. Supposing the stuff of the vendor is not passed he is in that case the defaulter and he should pay some slight compensation therefor. But on the contrary he used to derive wrongful gain and in the result, the vendor always went in for sales, would tender in useless stuff, have it declared improper tender and would ultimately derive profit.

Everybody was at that time complaining about the policy of the Association. But the President would then advance the argument that the Association while fixing rates should take into consideration the rates of cotton prevailing throughout the other parts of the world. He would further say that the rates of Umra were artificially high on account of speculation. Out of 13 members 8 members were against this attitude of the President but

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on the 27th and 28th instant.

LOST ILLUSIONS

—:o:—

A ROMANTICIST ENTERS BOMBAY CASTLE.

(By "HIMSELF.")

There is a general belief that Government offices have no humour about them except perhaps the Kiplingesque with its piles of dusty files and inexperienced "Chota" Sahibs of the I.C.S. perspiring in the midst of them

* * * * *

Kipling is rather played out in these days. The idyllic and funny in the Anglo-India (old style) has been gidneyfied, so to speak. The scenes of bureaucratic splendour with fabulous 'chaprasis' and native clerks have suffered a good deal in fashion: things are getting angular and gaunt.

* * * * *

I was drifting in the clouds of these sombre thoughts as I entered the Bombay Castle to look up some official publication in the Directorate of Information.

* * * * *

I was feeling a little depressed and fell to studying the wooden signs they hang up over Government departments. One rather disapproves them: they are so very vulgar if utilitarian: one's conception of the Sarkar suffers.

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* * * * *

One should be able to distinguish the millinery shop from, shall I say, office of the Oriental Translator to the Government.....etc. The red tape must not be mixed up with the silk ribbon of ladies' dress. It hurts one's self-respect.

* * * * *

The Oriental Translator makes one dream of Chinese script, W. T. Wang's diplomacy, Mr. Soong's financial acumen and Chiang-kaishek's generalship. One thinks of Arabian Nights and Burton and Pierre Loti..... I develop a sudden craving for pale, fragrant "hukka": but the sight of the red-turbed pattawalla sobers me..... I sigh.

* * * * *

Then there are all kinds of Inspectors with their inevitable Divisions. They supervise the spread of education—free, elementary, low, high, God-knows-what-else—about which newspaper leader-writers raise an eternal wail.

* * * * *

And now I halt in the dim corridor between the cloak-room (gents') and a swing-door rubbing my eyes. "Inspectors of Girls' Schools"—I can't believe it. Ah, it warms my feminist heart.

* * * * *

A green screen flutters across the forbidding swing-door—the Pankhursts were not born in vain.

* * * * *

And, now a wave of sadness sweeps over my heart as I think of my poor, dying grand-mother. The "College of Physicians and Surgeons" invokes an infinite vista of bedside scenes. Thank God, my wife outlived her attack of pneumonia and my child got well, doctors' bills notwithstnding.

* * * * *

What! "Registrar of Marriages" attending to his pleasant duties in the dissection hall.....er.... the College, I mean. No, sir. I refuse to believe. Matrimony and medicine alliterate, but can't unite. It can't be. And, the Labour office! Shhh..... that's the last straw. Now I blush.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Neither Here Nor There.

It is possible to infer with a certainty even from the evasive replies of Mr. Benn to questions in the Commons that Sir John Simon is not going to be a delegate at the Round Table Conference, unless—if even then—he formally joins the Conservative Party. Again and again has Mr. Benn stated that the British representation would be composed "of members of all three parties," But poor Sir John is neither here nor there. As for the caustic question of a Conservative member whether Sir John would not be appointed "because he had some knowledge of India," the question is hardly complimentary to the actual British delegates.

Anglo-Muslim Trade.

Rumours have been persistently circulating that an Anglo-Muslim company with a capital of 10 crores is to be floated for the purpose of creating a "Muslim market" for Lancashire. A reference to the files of Anglo-Indian papers, specially the "Statesman", will show that the idea, whatever its parentage, does not suffer from lack of relationship with the All-Parties' Muslim Conference. Indeed, if reports are true, it is attached to names that will startle even those who have long been confirmed in their pessimism as regards Muslim communalist leaders. We discounted the reported move as much too shamelessly mischievous even for those with whom it was associated.

—Cynical Betrayal of Muslims.

But cables from England indicate that it is not unlikely for the rumour to materialise itself. When it is remembered that these so-called leaders have been shouting from the house tops, their deep love for the Muslim poor, one wonders whether they have counted the cost of this economic betrayal to the poor Muslims who constitute more than 90 per cent. of the Indian Muslim population. But one need not wonder. When, if ever, did the "champions" of Muslims really consider the interests of poor Muslims? They must serve as easy material to be cynically exploited for personal gains. Politically they are to be condemned to the status of unenfranchised slaves. And now they are sought to be deprived of productive opportunities that might have helped them to fight utter starvation.

Muslim Caucus.

It is announced that the Executive Board of the "All-India Muslim Conference" is to meet shortly to consider, among other things, "the situation that has arisen by the probable inclusion of such Muslim members to the Round Table Conference whose presence might destroy the team spirit and create a schism amongst the Muslims themselves and to decide on the course of action to be adopted at the Muslim Conference." This attitude of the Muslim caucus itself shows that the schism is there already but that the caucus only attempted to prevent its exposure at the R. T. Conference. It is well-known that the All-India Shia Conference and the All-India Nationalist Muslim Conference have uncompromisingly declared for joint electorates. Do the communalist Muslims seriously suggest that these sections are negligible and deserve to be suppressed at the R. T. Conference? As regards the veiled threat of non-cooperation with the Conference, the odds seem to us 1000 to 1 that all the communalist delegates will be at the Conference well in time.

Government And Wakf Act.

Better late than never. We welcome the Press Note issued by the Director of Information regarding the Mussalman Wakf Act and the Bohra community. However belated the act, it is indeed, extremely gratifying that Government whose habitual indifference to public opinion appears as though such an attitude were a point of honour with them, should at last have yielded to the popular demand. It is noteworthy, further, that the Bombay Government have agreed to endorse the considered opinion of the Wakf Inquiry Committee that "if any Mussalman community needs the protection and aid of the Act it is the Dawoodi Bohra community." Government deserve congratulations for rectifying a serious blunder, in fact a grave injustice to the Bohra Muslims, the beneficiaries.

CHINESE PROTEST AGAINST FOREIGN SHIPPING MONOPOLISTS

:o:

REFUSAL TO HANDLE CARGO CARRIED BY BRITISH SHIPS.

MOVEMENT IN WANHSIEN.

Swadeshi shipping interests in India, backed by Indian public opinion, have repeatedly demanded safeguards against the danger of being forced out of countenance by foreign shipping combines and British vested interests have been raising an out-cry against Indian demand for reservation of coastal traffic to Indian owned ships. How China suffers from the same danger from foreign shipping and what steps the harassed Chinese in the province of Szechuan are taking to meet it is graphically described in the following extract from the "North China Herald" of June 23.

Boycotting of British shipping at Wanhsien re-commenced several days ago, and there is considerable agitation being carried on in the vernacular press of that port at present. Accusations against British ships, of having caused many accidents in the river are made, and there are references to the incident of September 5, 1926, which it is claimed has never been "settled".

1926 INCIDENT RECALLED.

British and other foreign shipping is accused of attempting to monopolize trade on the upper Yangtze. Actually, the recent loading of a cargo of wood-oil on the steamer, 'Wantung', incidentally one of the ships that figured in the "incident" is believed to have brought the present boycott about, as this is practically the first cargo that has been loaded on a British ship at Wanhsien since the event. It would appear that agitators have seized on this use of a British ship for shipping cargo out of Wanshien as an opportunity to make trouble. Cargoes have been allowed to be unloaded at this port, however, for some time past, but the revived boycott has now stopped this.

The first ship to be affected by the present boycott appears to have been the steamer. 'Wantung,' on June 8, when no lighters put out from the shore to unload the cargo destined for Wanhsien. On June 11 the steamer 'Kiawo' also had to overcarry its cargo to Chungking, as on arrival at Wanhsien the captain was informed by the Navigation Bureau that he would not be allowed to discharge his import cargo.

A Wanhsien newspaper, under the heading 'The secret plan of foreign steamers to monopolize the Upper Yangtze trade and the retaliation of the Chinese steamers" publishes the following report "from our correspondent at Shanghai:"

FOREIGN COMPANIES' TACTICS.

"The British, Japanese and other foreign steamer companies, with a view to monopolizing the trade of the Upper Yangtze, propose to drop the freight rate to Tls. 4 for yarn and piece goods so that the Chinese steamers cannot carry on and then buy them up, making all steamers operating on the Upper Yangtze under their control. When that time comes they will be free to fix the freight rates, perhaps at Tls. 30 per bale of yarn. When this news was received shipping circles of the upper Yangtze were greatly alarmed and it is imperative to find ways to meet the situation. The director of the shipping bureau at Chungking, Mr. Ho Pehheng, made a special trip to Shanghai and consulted the different shipping organizations to devise means of remedy. The following is what we learn of the project.

"The exclusion of foreign steamers on the Suifu and Luckow line: Suifu and Luchow on the upper section are places far in the interior. Not very long ago there were about ten vessels belonging to Butterfield and Swire, Jordine's and the N. K. K. plying on this inland water, but now it is agreed among the different organizations in Szechuen that these places are not Treaty Ports and foreign steamers should not be allowed to come in. Only steamers flying the National flag are allowed to run. So now Butterfield's, Jardine's and other firms have ceased to operate their ships Kinteng, Siusan, Kieling Maru and Fouling Maru on the Chungking-Suifu line.

CHINA DETERMINED TO FOIL THEM.

"The formation of a co-operating society by shippers and shipping people: The eight Szechuan steamer companies, with the shippers, shipping hongs, repackers, lighter companies and the coolie bodies at Ichang and Chungking have formed a co-operating society for the purpose of boycoting foreign steamers. The method adopted is not to land the cargo brought to port by foreign steamers and not to load cargo booked for foreign steamers from Chungking to Shanghai.

"The eight Chinese companies operating on the Upper Yangtze, such as the China Merchants, San Peh, Yukiang, Chung Hsing Yun Ching, Chuen Kiang, etc., will each detain one steamer for operation. As the Ngomei of the China Merchants is on special duty in Hunan there are only seven steamers available. The allied companies will unite together on the same battle line. The shippers at Ichang and Chungkiang have declared that they will obey the government order to ship national cargo by national ships and will confine their shipments to the steamers of the eight companies. Uniform and constant rates will be adopted for high and low water seasons. The ships will sail in rotation and in case ships are required for special service equal treatment will be devised so that not one particular ship will be penalized".

Another report, headed "The people at Wanhsien still boycotting British vessels from loading cargo" states: "The 'Wantung carrying upwards of 300 packages of sundries, being in a state of embarrassment as there were no lighters for the unloading of cargo, left for up-river with her original burden. It is about five years since the happening of the distressful affair here, and it has not been settled. The people of various parties dislike the British Tacties unanimously, and have broken off business intercourse, therefore all the ships of the C. N. C. that commenced the miserable affair are unable to land or load cargo here.

"Lately there have been a few deceitful merchants, who forgot the sadness of their deceased brothers and the loss sustained by the bombardment of the British gunboats. Ships discharged small quantities of cargo stealthily. As the steamers under the command of the British imperialists think that the hearts of the people at Wanhsien are completely dead, so they wish to recover their business by means of political schemes. They have used their utmost strength to devise a plan for this mttter.

COMPLAINT ABOUT RECKLESS NAVIGATION.

"Of late the British steamers have caused misfortune on the Upper Yangtze by negligence, to which the families of the distressed are very attentive and ask for assistance in every direction. The crews of the lighters here who are very sorry for these mishaps, besides searching for artful villains, have early promised to combine against the British movements, continuously and determinedly not to tranship cargo to or from British steamers.

"On the afternoon of June 8, the 'Wantung' (which is the one that caused the mischief at Wanhsien) arrived with a quantity of cargo consigned to a certain merchant who worship foreigners. There were about 300 packages to be landed here, but no lighters would go alongside the steamer. Although the steamer requested them to go to her many times, yet the lighter men still refused to do so. The ship lay in one port one day (June 9) being unable to find any way to discharge her cargo, and left for up-river the next morning.

"It is said that the merchants here, on observing these circumstances, dare not try again to do anything to the contrary, and have wired their shippers at Ichang, Chungking, Shanghai and Hankow a warning not to ship cargo by British steamers."

NO HELP FROM CHINESE ADMINISTRATION.

Representations have been made to General Wang Fang-chow at Wanhsien, but no assistance was forthcoming from him, as he took as his point of view that the affair was one for the people and it was not for him to interfere.

Another request was made for official representations to be made and it is learned from Chungking that General Liu Hsiang has issued instructions for the boycott to be lifted. What result this may have had, if any, cannot as yet be ascertained. In the meantime some cargo is understood to have been transhipped to Chinese vessels for delivery at Wanhsien.

Shipping at ports other than Wanhsien seems to be continuing just the same as usual.

IAPCOS
FRUITALKO SALINE
A CHERISHED RULE FOR HEALTH FUL LIVING.

"NOT HELPING THE CONGRESS CAUSE."

Sen-Gupta Condemns Garlick Murder.

CALCUTTA, July 28.

A public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta will be held tomorrow in the Town Hall to express indignation at the murder of Mr. R. R. Garlick. Representatives of various interests and communities will participate in the proceedings.

A resolution on behalf of the European group will be moved at the next meeting of the Corporation calling upon all citizens to condemn the outrage publicly and to do their utmost to stamp out the wave of deliberate murder, which is spreading over Bengal.

A reference to the assassination was made by Mr. D. C. Ghose, the President at a Rotary Club meeting this afternoon, where the outrage was condemned in strong terms.

"NOT HELPING THE CONGRESS CAUSE."

In a press statement Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta condemns the outrage and says that such acts do not help the Congress cause.

There was a record attendance of Europeans and Indians at the cremation of the remains of Mr. Garlick this morning, the Governor being represented by the Military Secretary.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

The following message from the Viceroy has been received by Mrs. Garlick through the Governor of Bengal.—"I am grievously

Pandit Hari Kishen Kaul, the new Prime Minister of Kashmir.

shocked to hear of the brutal murder of Mr. Garlick. Please convey my deepest sympathy to his relatives".—A. P.

TORY HOWL AT INDIA.

'Indian Tiger And Cat's Meat

LONDON, July 28.

Streamer headlines on the subject of the assassination of Mr. Garlick at Calcutta reflect the alarm created by four murderous attacks on Britishers in India within a week which fact is stressed by newspapers.

INDIAN TIGER & CAT'S MEAT.

The "Daily Mail" in a leading article says that the policy of trying to placate the Indian tiger with cat's meat has merely made the creature more murderous.—Reuter.

NOT THE MAN WHO KILLED PEDDIE

CALCUTTA, July 28.

It is now understood that the murderer of Mr. Garlick was not the murderer of Mr. Peddie at Middnapore.—A.P.

Barawafat Procession At Cawnpore.

CAWNPORE, July 28.

The District Magistrate received a deputation of leading Mahommedan gentlemen regarding the Barawafat procession. After some discussion a new route was settled, in view of the old being extremely difficult to police. As communal relations are still strained, the authorities are taking every precaution.—A. P.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Bathing Place And Hindu Nervousness.

LAHORE, July 25.

There was some communal excitement round about Mochi Gate last night where some Hindus alleged that Mohammadans were building a mosque on a Hindu well under the cover of the night.

A few Hindus came to Lala Ramdittamal, Rais, of Rangmahal who came to the well and noticed some masons building something. He enquired of the masons what they were building. They replied that they were constructing a bathing place. Lala Ramdittamal with the assistance of a sub-inspector of Police of the nearest police station stopped the masons from building anything that would offend the Hindus.

Subsequently a committee of prominent Muslims and Hindus considered the question. They decided that the Muslims could build a bathing place on one side of the well and the Hindus could do the same. The well, although belonging originally to the Hindus, is being used by both the communities for some time past.—A. P.

VILLAGERS RESIST DACOITS.

Brush Between Infantry And Rebels.

RANGOON, July 28.

Reports that villagers are resisting dacoits and thus foiling their attempts are now being frequently received here. One escaped prisoner was shot in the forest reserve on 24th July when one musket with a number of cartridges was recovered from him.

Another esaped prisoner was arrested and a musket and 45 rounds of ammunition recovered. On the 21st July a party of mounted infantry surrounded Phongyi Kyaung in village Minhla. Township Thayetmyo, when a large meeting was found to be in progress.

One Phongyi and fifteen others were arrested and three guns seized. In Prome one headman was murdered. 214 rebels surrendered on 27th July in Prome.

In Tharrawaddy dacoits killed one villager who attempted to arrest him, while others killed a dacoity in another area. In the same district villagers vigorously resisted the dacoits, capturing one alive and killing two.

The total number of persons who have surrendered in Tharrawaddy is now eighty. Escaped prisoners committed two dacoities in Pegu.

Local leaders in Thayetmyo recently held a meeting to take practical steps for a peace move in the district.—A.P.

An Artificial Agitation.

ALLAHABAD, July 28.

The Muslims of United Provinces appear to be much agitated over the possible nominations of Dr. Ansari and Sir Ali Imam to the Minorities Sub-committee of the Round Table Conference which, according to Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan, is bound to modify the attitude of the Moslem community towards the Round Table Conference. Dr. Khan has received letters and telegrams from different parts of India since the publication of the news which leave no doubt that the movement for the boycott of the Round Table Conference has gained considerable ground among Muslims and the Executive Board of the All-India Muslim Conference may decide on a boycott of the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

Madras Toddy Shop-Keepers Wait Upon Commissioner

MADRAS, July 28.

In connection with picketing of liquor shops a few renters of toddy shops in the city waited to-day on the Police Commissioner and represented that they were put to serious loss by picketing and which, they said, were not always confined within the limits allowed. It is understood that the Commissioner has asked them to bring forward specific instances of breaches and make complaint to the Divisional police who would take immediate action.—A. P.

"HINDU" ON ALIPORE OUTRAGE

Commenting on the murder of Mr. Garlick the Hindu says "The news will be received throughout the country with horror and indignation. The paper emphasises such cowardly and treacherous outrages against humanity cannot possibly advance India's political progress by an inch."—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Stores, Printing and Stationery Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee, which began sitting in Calcutta on July 23, has concluded its labours and hte Chairman, the Hon. Mr. G. A. Natesan, left for Bombay yesterday. The Committee will re-assemble at Delhi on August 24.—A. P.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO TURKEY.

Attempt To Beat Post And Gatty's Record.

LONDON, July 28.

New York.—Russell Boardman and John Polanro took off at 5 o'clock this morning on or attempt to fly non-stop to Turkey.

In an attempt to break Post and Gatty's record, Hugh Herndon Junior and Clyde Pangborn took off at 5-18 o'clock this morning in a Bellanca monoplane on a round the world flight. They hope to fly from Harbour Grace non-stop to Moscow on their first hop.—Reuter.

THE ARABIAN PROPHET

(BY SYED SHAFQAT HUSSAIN.)

Mohammad, the Holy Prophet (Peace be on him) was born in Arabia on Monday, the 12th of Rabi-ul-Awwal, corresponding to the 20th of April 571 of the Christian era in the noble clan of Qureish. The system of religion called Islam which he expounded is, in the words of the Holy Quran, the religion of every Prophet who visited this globe from time to time to deliver his message according to the needs of mankind when the previous dispensations were corrupted by human manipulation. Therefore, Islam is as old and as wide as humanity itself. Islam means "Making of Peace." "Submission to the Divine Will." "Making peace with God" implies complete submission to the laws operating in both the material and the spiritual worlds. Peace with man implies the doing of good to fellow-men. Once a seeker-after-truth enquired of the Prophet thus:—"What is Religion

Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani a leading cotton merchant of Bombay, who died on the 23rd instant. The late Mr. Kayani was a prominent member of the Jain community.

O' apostle of God?" The Prophet promptly replied: "Glorification of God and service of mankind." This in brief is the conception of Islam.

HIS TEACHING.

Islam enjoins its followers to believe in the truth revealed in Scriptures other than the Quran the Holy Book of Islam and also to hold in the highest esteem and veneration all the Prophets of yore without distinction such as Abraham, Moses, Jesus, etc., etc. "There is not a nation to which a warner is not sent." "We have sent apostles to nations before thee." declares the Holy Word. Islam permitted Muslims to marry women from among the people of the Books. Thus Islam, for the first time in human history, laid the broad foundations of the unity of human race. The following few verses will corroborate the foregoing conclusion:—

(1) "And they say: None shall enter the Paradise except he who is a Jew or Christian. These are their vain desires" (Quran II-III). (2) "Surely those 'who believe' and those who are Jews and the Christians and the Sabians, 'whoever believes in God' and the last day and 'does good' they shall have their reward from their Lord and there is no fear for them nor shall they grieve." (Quran II-62). (3) And serve God ..... and the neighbour of your kin and 'the alien neighbour'" (Quran IV-36). (4) "Not to abuse even the idols of idol worshippers ..... to defend the churches of Christians, synagogues of the Jews and temples of Sabians and 'other places of worships' where Alla's name is much glorified." (Quran 6:109).

(5) "And their Government is by taking counsel among themselves". (Quran XLII-38) thus upholding democracy. In the domain of religious literature the Holy Quran occupies a unique place of honour. It exploded all sorts of false distinctions and intolerances and dealt an effective blow to all arrogant national, linguistic, colour and territorial tendencies which proved to be veritable curses for humanity. Armed with this teaching the early Muslims elevated the moral and material prosperity of the then backward nations and showed the torch of light and learning to Europe. What a tragedy that with such a glorious past, the present-day Muslims should be content with their present lot!

BOMBAY OBSERVES PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY

:o:

MRS. NAIDU'S ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO ISLAM.

British Convert On Shaukat Ali's Self-Imposed Task

Muslims of Bombay celebrated the Prophet's Birthday with great enthusiasm on Tuesday. Hundreds of them representing all sections of the community assembled in the afternoon at the Anjuman Islam Hall, where a number of speakers spoke on the "life and work of the Prophet of Islam."

The function was organized jointly by several Muslim organisations in the city and many distinguished Muslims and Non-Muslims were present on the occasion. Among them were the Afghan Counsel, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, President of the Legislative Assembly, Sardar Suleman Kasam Mitha, Mrs. Sarojin Naidu and Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. A large number of Muslim women were also present, but they were seated in the gallary behind "Pardah."

The programme which lasted full three hours included "Meelad" in Arabic, recitations from the Quran and a number of speeches on the life of the Prophet. H H. Pir Sayed Ibrahim Effendi of Baghdad presided.

DIMTIMKAR'S DIAGNOSIS.

Proposing the Pir Sahib to the chair Mr. B. A. Dimtimkar said he was glad to see several eminent non-Muslims among the audience. He felt that such functions would prove helpful to bring about Hindu-Moslem unity. He opined that the present ill-feeling among Hindus and Moslems was due to the attacks of some irresponsible non-Muslim writers on the Prophet of Islam, which Muslims could not tolerate.

Mr. Zakaria Maniar and Khan Bahadur S. A. Baakza seconded the proposition. The latter in his speech referred to the past of the Muslim community and deplored that the same community had now reached a stage when some of its members were demanding rights from others while there were those who were going to the Government with a begging bowl. This remark did not seem quite to the liking of Sardar Suleiman Kasam Mitha who suddenly got up from his seat and approaching the speaker asked him not to make any such remarks. This intervention distrusted the speaker who then cut short his creation by formally supporting the proposition.

THEIR PROPHET

The president in a Urdu speech said that they had gathered to celebrate the birthday of their Prophet and the object in view was to study his life and to draw morals for their own guidance. He wanted merely to refer to the high and noble character of the Prophet which had earned for him the title of "Sadiq" (Truthful) and Ameen" (Trustworthy) from his very enemies before he began to preach his new religion. The president offered prayers for the welfare and progress of the Muslims and concluded his speech with thanks to the organisers for doing him the honour.

NO POLITICS.

Before the speakers were called upon to address the gathering it was announced that politics should be left severely alone.

Maulvi Abu Yousuf Isfahani and Maulvi Fazlulah then delivered sermons on the life of the Prophet and the Afghan Counsel read out a lengthy speech in Persian.

ISLAM AND TOLERANCE.

Addressing the gathering amidst loud cries of "Allaho Akbar" Mrs. Naidu thanked the organisers for acting in the true Islamic spirit and extending to non-Muslims the opportunity to participate in the celebrations. She did not want to speak on the rituals and dogmas of Islam as the preceding speakers had done, but she wanted to bring out some cardinal facts before them. She said that from her very childhood she was taught not to make any difference between religion and religion and the teachings of one another. Islam gave the message of Islamic fraternity but she was taught the religion on Human brotherhood, from her early childhood.

Speakers at the meeting were precluded from bringing in politics and she also did not want to bring in politics because she believed that politics was after all a very small matter in the life of Muslims. The basic idea in Islam was the spirit of understanding and tolerance. She reminded her hearers that the Prophet, whose birthday they were celebrating laid the greatest emphasis on those points. It was therefore the religious duty of Muslims to be generous, broadminded and tolerant and to establish friendly relations with their neighbours.

WHAT MUSLIMS MUST DO.

"My message to Indian Muslims is" she went on to, say "that they should consider India as Darul-Islam, as their own home and try their level best to remove from this land cowardice and dishonesty. I want you to be in the vanguard of progress. You should lead others. It is but natural, because your interests are much more vital. The Hindu can look to India alone, a country cut of by sea from three sides and a snowy mountain from the fourth. But you can look with pride to Afghanistan, to China, to Russia to Arabia, to Egypt and various other parts of the world. Your co-religionists have established different centres at different places. It is for you to bring about co-operation among them. If you do it you can become a world power. If you do not do it your profession of Islam will be meaningless. You will be insulting the great religion and its founder. But if you practice those lofty ideals of love, fraternity, equality and above all freedom—freedom in its wider sense embracing in its fold religious, spiritual, political and economic freedom, you can prove to be a great force and play an important role in the civilization of the world. You can in fact lead the world."

ENGLISH CONVERT'S ENTHUSIASM.

Several other speakers then addressed the meeting. Among them was an Englishman convert to Islam by name Mr. Abdullah. He said that the Prophet of Islam united the different tribes of Arabia, who were fighting before, into a nation. In his days Muslims were united. But it was not so, now. He wanted the Muslim nations of the world to unite, to work together and to fight together. Mr. Shaukat Ali with whom the speaker was staying was working for that end and he (Mr. Shaukat Ali) had invited the speaker to India for the same purpose. The speaker tried to bring in the controversy about the system of Electorates in future Indian constitution but was prevented from doing so.

DUTY OF YOUNG MUSLIMS.

Earlier in the day Mr. Qazi Ataullah addressed the members Association of the Young Men's Association in the Hall of the Association, at Lamington Road on the "Life of Prophet Mohamed". Mir Mahbub Ali Khan presided on the occasion. The speaker said that the duty of guiding the Muslims on the right path lay on young Muslims. He deplored the backwardness of Muslims in the filed of education and exhorted the young men to try their best to remove that stigma of backwardness from the fair name of the community which was once very prosperous. He added that they would be able to do so by following the tenets of Islam.

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TAXATION ON FOREIGN INCOMES

Discrimination Against Indians

Indian Merchants' Opposition To Incometax Amendment Bill

CALCUTTA (My Mail).

The Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, has addressed the following letter to the Government of Bengal, opposing the Indian Income-Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1931 in regard to taxation of foreign income.

"That the Indian Income-Tax Act as in operation to-day is defective in certain respects, is admitted on all hands, particularly so far as it does not enable the Government of India to reap the full advantage of the facilities offered by them to Indians earning an income abroad, as also to foreigners making an income in this country through business, professions, services or investment in certain class of securities.

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION.

The present bill has been examined by the Committee in this light as also with reference to two other points mentioned in the statement of objects and reasons namely, the effect of the new provisions on the flight of Capital from India, and the modification of the principle of residence as the main basis of assessing liability in "certain circumstances".

But so far as India is concerned, neither of these difficulties is easy to get over. Moreover the economic activities of British Indian subjects and the subjects of Indian States are so closely interrelated that most unpleasant and undesirable consequences are bound to follow any attempt at treating British India and the Indian States as entirely exclusive areas for fiscal and financial purposes. If in an attempt to prevent the flight of capital out of India, the healthy co-operation between Indians in British India and those in the States in the field of commercial and industrial enterprise, is threatened, then more harm than good will be done to every body concerned.

In the light of these observations the bill bay be examined clause by clause.

CLAUSE 2 (A) (I) AND (II).

The words "temporarily resident" require definition or elucidation. Considerable practical difficulty and hardship may be involved if a foreigner "temporarily" resident in India does not have his books and accounts prepared for a period corresponding to the Indian financial year.

CLAUSE 3.

The substitution of the technical term "total income" for the words "all income, profits and gains" is not sufficiently justified, particularly with reference to the statement of objects and reasons.

CLAUSE 4

It introduces an entirely new principle in our income-tax legislation, in so far as it suggests for the first time that foreign incomes should be taxed, although they do not accrue or arise or are not received in British India. So far as this principle enables the Government of India to augment their income without further increasing the burden on the poorer sections of the people, this new departure must be welcome. But it is likely to give rise to a good deal of complications in financial adjustments unless previous arrangements are made with several governments abroad for mutually arranging methods of avoiding double and multiple taxation.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

But the most dangerous element introduced in this amendment lies in the differentiation made between two classes of persons residents and domiciles—whose foreign income it is proposed to tax.

CLAUSE 4 (B) AND (C).

Deal with this differentiation or discrimination against the sons of the soil. In the case of persons, both resident and domiciled in British India, income-tax is proposed to be levied on the whole of their foreign income, whether brought into India or not whereas for mere residents the tax is to be levied only on that portion of their foreign income which is brought into or is received in British India. This obviously places Indian businessmen trading abroad at a considerable disadvantage as compared with their British and other foreign competitors. Moreover, it will give uncalled for relief to Britishers, to non-domiciled Anglo-Indians and to other foreigners trading and otherwise earning an income in this country as well as abroad. There can be no justification whatsoever in introducing legislation which involves greater burdens on the national of the country than on foreigners resident here. Further, the proposed amendment will not only perpetuate but will encourage the pernicious practice of non-Indian high government officials and European employees of business houses going out on a more or less long leave, thereby avoiding the payment of income-tax both in India and in England. Under similar circumstances an Indian official is, however, proposed to be taxed, whereas his British compatriot enjoying free benefits while in India, remains exempted. There can be no greater racial discrimination and invidious treatment than this, and every attempt should be made to make such taings impossible in future. If Government are really anxious to tax foreign incomes with a view to augment their revenues and to stop the flow of capital abroad, let that taxation apply to every body equally. Whatever test may be decided upon it should be uniform for all cases, and there can be no need for altering the basis of liability under certain circumstances.

HOW TO CHECK FLIGHT OF CAPITAL.

With regard to the question of prevention of the flight of capital abroad it is doubtful how far the amendment will act as an effective check to the exodus. There are other and more effctive methods that may be adopted to bring about the stoppage of the flight. It has to be admitted by every body that the flight or exodus of capital from India is mainly due to the ruinous exchange currency and financial policy doggedly followed by the Government of India in the teeth of persistent opposition of the Indian commercial and financial circles. As soon as the credit of the Government of India will be re-established, capitalists here will find safe and lucrative avenues of investment in the country and trade and industry will look up, the flight of capital will come down to normal proportions if not completely stopped thereafter.

CLAUSE 5 SUB-SECTION (B).

Referring to the question of residence of Hindu undivided joint family etc., is open to serious objection specially so far as the clause referring to central control and management goes. Considerable hardship is likely to be caused to Indian businessmen and companies that have operations both in the Indian States as well as in British India, if this sub-section is allowed to stand. While it will be easy for a foreign firm to claim exemption as a non-resident by showing that its central control and management lies wholly without British India, it will not be so possible for business concerns in the Indian States.

GRIEVANCE ACCENTUATED.

Next to Clause 4, Clause 6 of the present bill appears to be highly objectionable. We cannot understand what useful purpose will be served, so far as the statement of objects and reasons indicates by adding the words "paid in British India" in several places. If either residence or origin principle is adopted it does not matter where the money is actually paid out, and it stands to reason to add "paid, originated, or accrued" in all such places where further elucidation may be needed. One of the greatest grievances of Indians against the present administration lies in the exemptions that they provide to the Britishers and to British investors from payment of Indian income-tax. The words "paid in British India" in Clauses 6, 7 and 8, are likely to benefit the British and foreign salaried persons and holders of securities, while no corresponding benefit is provided to the Indians. The addition of these words cannot therefore be agreed to.

CONCLUSION.

At a time when the whole financial arrangement of India is under discussion and the question of a Federal Government of India has generally been agreed to, it is not fair to launch any legislation that introduces a new principle and particularly that may adversely affect the relationship not only between India and the foreign countries but also as between Indians in British India and those in the Indian States. The Taxation Enquiry Committee considered the amount involved in the exemption of foreign incomes as not large enough to engage our serious attention. For this small sum it would not be statesmanlike to create antagonism just now and to make the position of the responsible Government of India in near future rather embarrassed. If flight of capital has to be stopped and we are at one with Government in thinking that it should be, there are other means that the Government of India should adopt at an early date, involving a revision of their entire financial policy."

MOHAN BAGAN DRAW WITH HIGHLANDERS.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

CALCUTTA, July 28.

In the semi-final of the I.F.A. Shield Tournament this afternoon Mohan Bagan drew with the Highland Light Infantry, each side scoring a goal.

The crowd was easily the biggest ever seen on such occasions. There will be a replay to-morrow and the winners will meet the Durham Light Infantry in the final on August 1.—A. P.

MEETINGS PROHIBITED IN BANGALORE

Toddy Pickets Severely Assaulted ...

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, July 25.

Sjt. Mahadeva Sastri of Benares who was doing Temperance work for the last three months in Kolar has been arrested and Kolar Town observed a hartal on the 21st instant. He was arrested while picketing a shop on the 18th instant.

The anti-drink campaign inaugurated in the Gold Field area some 3 months back, was suspended temporarily during the fire in the Nundydroog mines. The campaign was, however, resumed from the beginning of this month and was carried on with greater vigour than before. On the 18th instant, the picketing of toddy shops took a serious turn and Dr. Thandoni, a leading picketer, was serious assaulted. It would appear that the picketers under the direction of Dr. Thandoni took up their positions in the vicinity of the arrack and toddy shops, and carried on their propaganda. After 7 p.m. about 15 to 20 persons rushed out on the picketers from the direction of the arrack shops and commenced to belabour them with sticks. Besides Dr. Thandoni, a police constable also sustained serious injuries. The Police have arrested about 10 persons and a case has been registered against them.

Section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulation has been freely made use of by the District Magistrate, Bangalore, during the last week. An order under section 39 of the Regulation was passed, prohibiting anyone for a period of 3 months, within Bangalore city, the carrying of arms, cudgels and other weapons, carry, collect and prepare stones or other missiles or instruments, or utter cries in public, sing songs.

Yesterday, an order under section 144 was served on Mr. P. M. Rama Sarma, Vice-President of the Bangalore Textile Labour Union, prohibiting from entering the city proper. This order amounts to his practically being interned in his house at Basavangudi, one of the extensions of the city.

SECTION 39 AGAIN!

The District Magistrate has invoked section 39 again to prevent Mr. K. T. Bashyam, Advocate and a prominent Congress worker in the Mysore, from making speeches for a period of 3 months within Bangalore City.

East India Cotton Association

(Continued from page 6.)

he had his casting vote which he would use.

SURVEYING.

Besides this further trouble arose in the matter of survey. At that time the balance stock of Umra bales in Bombay did not exceed one lac and a half, but it was surprising to find that tenders were issued within two days for 2 lacs. It is interesting to know how these tenders were issued. Having known the attitude of the Board all persons though they did not possess Umra used to tender stuff of other quality of Umra because they knew that even though the stuff was not passed the ultimate gain would be theirs.

Ultimately, these merchants having been declared defaulters, broker members had to suffer a loss of about rupees one crore and the foreign houses which had gone in for sale derived full advantage of the situation. From that time Shroffs who were also merchants were ruined and Umra cotton went down so much as Rs. 310 from Rs. 490.

CHANCE FOR JAPAN.

On account of these two crises during the same year the Japanese made large profits and the Japanese millowners carried away cotton in large quantities at ridiculously low rates and from that time Bombay mills have suffered considerably in competition.

As a result of this about 20 to 25 members became defaulters at a time. Indian merchants suffered heavily and the general public had to sustain a loss of crores of rupees.

Mr. Sanghidas Jasiram had moved the High Court in this matter, but unfortunately owing to his difficult circumstances and pressure from outside he had to withdraw the case and, therefore, the public lost an opportunity of knowing something about the ways of the Board.

(To Be Continued).

A Trap For Peasants

FREE INSURANCE COMPANIES

"EXPLOITING SIMPLE-MINDED FOLK IN NAME OF SWADESHI"

AHMEDABAD, July 25.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Indian National Congress, has issued the following Press statement:—

"It is to be regretted that at a moment when a strong feeling has been created in the country in favour of Swadeshi by the sacrifices of thousands of patriotic men and women, some selfish people are found taking advantage of the opportunity to offered to serve their own ends by cheating simple-minded peasants. They have spread out a net of Free Insurance Companies working on the dividing principle in which are caught poor, simple-minded and illiterate peasants. In order to entrap them the agents of these companies are betraying the country by abusing the sacred sentiment of Swadeshi to fill their own pockets.

I congratulate the workers of the Provident Society Vigilance Committee of Ahmedabad who have taken up this noble work of warning the peasants against the trap so cleverly laid for them.

On reading the report prepared by the Committee at my suggestion, I am convinced that the Free Insurance Companies working on the dividing principle are a curse to the Swadeshi insurance enterprise and a trap for the peasants; hence the sooner they come to an end the better.

I hope that the Vigilance Committee will not feel satisfied by merely warning the simple minded peasants against the net so cleverly spread for them, but will also try to get back as much money as possible of the poor peasants who are already entrapped.

It is a sin to advertise such bogus companies. I request the Press not to print their advertisements.

GUJERAT P.C.C.

In order to warn the public the Working Committee of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee has passed the following resolution:—

On reading the report of the Provident Society Vigilance Committee, it is found that the Free Insurance Companies working on the dividing principle are defrauding the ignorant and poor people by making false promises of large sums and pushing their work in the name of Swadeshi. Hence the Committee warns the public against walking into the parlour of such so-called Insurance Companies."

It is the duty of the Congress workers and volunteers to warn the poor peasants by interpreting the resolution to them.—A.P.

RETRENCHMENT "AXE" IN THE ARMY

Committee To Meet In Simla

SIMLA, July 28.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Chairman, Dewan Bahadur A Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Member, and a few other members of the Army Retrenchment Sub-Committee have arrived here and will shortly hold sittings.

They intend to visit several stations in the Punjab and the Frontier.

Mr. Rangachariar will stay in Simla till the end of the Assembly session in September.—A. P.

RANGOON UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

RANGOON, July 28.

The annual convocation of the Rangoon University was held late this afternoon in the new Convocation Hall at the University Estates at Kokine, Sir Charles Innes, the Chancellor presiding.

Recipients of degrees and diplomas numbered 203, including eighteen lady students. The Vice-Chancellor Sir Benjamin Heald addressed the Convocation after short remarks by the Chancellor.—A.P.

HEART-RENDING STARVATION IN CHANDPUR

Failure Of Crops

APPEAL TO MARWARIS

The Sub-division of Chandpur, in the district of Tippera is a prominent jute growing area. Owing to jute slumps the condition of the peasantry, prosperous even two years ago, in this part of the Subdivision (Bayak, Joynagar, Hatmura, Chalakanda, Surail, Sachar, Pathair and other adjacent villages under P. S. Kachua) has been reduced to a pitiable one. More over the last year's 'amon' crops sustained a great damage owing to some flight, common to paddy. This is the jute season, but jute cultivation has been abandoned by the peasants. Substitution for jute is 'Aus" crop. But this locality is not suitable for this crop. Hence the distress is felt here more acutely than in other parts of the Subdivision. Condition of labour class is simply heart-rending. The earning of a day labourer varies from one anna to one anna and a half, which was from six annas to eight annas even in last year. With this earning one has to feed four or five members.

HORRIBLE STARVATION.

Sometimes even more. From this their distress may be easily imagined. Though no case of death due to starvation has yet come to our knowledge (a case of death of a girl of three years old is just reported from Kistapur) yet cases of starvation for days together, not only of individuals but of whole families, have happened and have been happening before our own very eyes.

One meal a day is common to a majority of families in a village. Many eat jack-fruit seeds and other uneatables to escape starvation.

The situation is growing worse day by day and needs prompt and adequate relief. Owing to general economic depression, local help is not possible. So in the name of humanity, we appeal to the gene-

ALL-INDIA COTTTON GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is decided to start this association with a view to safeguard the interests and rights of Indian Cotton Growers, aims and objects of which have been approved by

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Cotton cultivators and landholders desiring to join this association may please communicate to:—

"X" C/o. "Bombay Chronicle,"
Fort, Bombay.

rous and kind hearted public not only in Bengal, but of all India, specially to the philanthropic Marwari community to contribute to the relief fund, started by the Relief Work Committee. We assure the public that every pie of the contribution will be spent to the amelioration of the distress of the affected people. Any contribution, however small, will be thankfully acepted by the Treasurer, Rasik Chandra Basu, B.A., Assistant Head Master, Sachar H. E. School, Po. Sachar, District Tippera.—Kali Charan Aich Roy, Zamindar, President; Hari Charan Chakrabarty, Rasik Chandra Basu, B.A.; Annada Charan Bhowmik; Himangshu Aich Roy, B.Sc.; and Atul Chandra Bhowmik.

FEDERAL COMMITTEE

Nationalist Muslims' Protest

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

The district committee of the Nationalist Muslim party, Allahabad, met this evening to consider the situation created by the announcement made by the Government of the appointment of additional members to the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference and passed he following resolutions unanimously:—

1. This committee records its emphatic protest at the attitude of the Government towards the Nationalist Muslim party and on its taking sides on a question declared by the Prime Minister to be the concern of the Mussalmans themselves. The committee is of opinion that in ignoring the Muslim Nationalists and adding men of pronounced anti-nationalist views to the Federal Structure Committee the Government his deliberately shut out the representation of the Muslim Nationalist view-point and declares that the Mussalmans shall never accept any decision arrived at by such a one-sided representation.

2. This committee reiterates emphatically that the selected Muslim members do not represent the Muslims of this country, nor do they have a right to speak in their names, nor does the Muslim community have confidence in them.

GOVERNMENT "OFFENSIVE" AGAINST T. U. MOVEMENT.

BOMBAY WORKERS' PROTEST AGAINST ROUND-UP OF LABOUR LEADERS

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and various Labour organisations in the City, a crowded meeting was held at the Jinnah Hall on Tuesday evening, to demonstrate against the action of the Government of India in arresting "M. N. Roy" and other Trade Unionists. Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress was in the chair.

Mr. Ruiker, in his opening remarks said that it was the duty of every Indian who wants to free India to protest against the arrest of those participating in the political movement of this country.

He described the present move of the Government of India as a direct attack on the movement for the freedom of the Indian masses and said that if the Government is going to be in the same mood as they find them now, the Indian people would not tolerate such an attack.

Sardar Jamyatsingh moved the following resolution: "That this public meeting held under the auspices of the A. I. T. U. C. and several Labour organisations and the Nawjuvan Bharat Sabha, emphatically protest against the arrest of alleged M. N. Roy, the Youth Leaguers and the Trade Unionists and looks upon the arrest as a fresh attack on the revoutionary movement of the Indian masses for national freedom and resolves to carry on the said struggle for national freedom undeterred and unabated."

Speaking on the resolution Sardar Jamiat Singh said that it was very much surprizing that the Congress was going to the R. T. C. at a time when there was a peasants revolt all over the country and the workers and the poor middle-class were without any bread.

Mr. Laijee Pendse supported the resolution.

Mrs. Ushabai Dange, V. H. Joshi, Sardar Thamensing, Dr. Gowande and Kandalkar, the President of the G. K. U. spoke protesting emphatically against the attack of the Government on the working class movement by arresting those who worked for building up of the Trade Union movement in the country.

CROSS TALKS ON U. P. AGRARIAN SITUATION.

Government Agrarian Committee To Be Appointed.

"UNSPEAKABLE ILL-TREATMENT OF WOMENFOLK"

LUCKNOW, July 28.

Considerable interest attaches to the cross-talks going on in Lucknow during the past three days—between some public leaders and the leading taluqdars, between officials and the public leaders and between officials and taluqdars. The topic was always the same, namely arriving at a satisfactory solution of the agrarian situation.

GOVT. AGRARIAN COMMITTEE

There was unanimity of opinion in regard to the fact that the present basis of rent and revenue has utterly collapsed and that readjustment must immediately be made on a basis of prevailing prices. The Government of the United Provinces will shortly appoint an Agrarian Committee with that end in view. Landlords both of Agra and Oudh are keen on co-operating with the proposed Committee and under certain circumstances Congress may render the committee valuable assistance. The trouble comes in when each of the three parties namely Government, Congress and Landlords demand a sort of undertaking of "good behaviour" from the other until such time as the Agrarian Committee completes its enquiry and submits its report and the Government publish their decisions thereon.

CONGRESS PARTICIPATION RESENTED

Government and the landlords desire that the Congress should keep off the rural areas and not cause a social upheal by butting in between the landlords and the tenants. The Congress view is that the Congress would belie itself if it left its own constituents, the tenants, at the sweet mercy of the landlords. The Government attitude is that there is no objection to Congress sympathising with the tenants in their distress provided the law was respected both in the letter and the spirit, and no class hatred was preached and widespread lawlessness fostered.

"UNSPEAKABLE MALTREATMENT" OF WOMENFOLK

In the course of the past three days conversations, there had been a continuous rally of charges and counter charges. Congress cited numerous instances of alleged unspeakable maltreatment of tenants and their women folk: the landlords refuted most of them and made counter-charges of murderous assaults on Zamindars and their employees, of invasions of their houses by armed bands of tenants and of total refusal by tenants to pay rents even when capable of doing so because of the Congress propaganda. Officials maintained that if zemindars or their men misbehaved the law courts were open to the aggrieved tenants who could be sure of getting undiluted justice whoever the offender but the tenants could not be suffered to take the law into their own hands, nor could Government suffer the spread of lwalessness, a development which was evident from the fact that 139 cases of daccities were reported in the month of June alone.

IMPASSE.

Congress Executive repudiated many of the so-called no-rent propagandists saying that although parading under the Congress name they had nothing to do with the Congress. This is the impasse. Each party claims to be more or less faultless laying the entire blame on the others. It is however admitted on all hands that things are quieting down and that normally will be restored if there is mutual co-operation. The kharif sowing has begun and if rents and revenue were to be readjusted suitably before the kharif rents became due the agrarian trouble would cease to be acute. Congress, as far as can be judged, will be prepared to co-operate provided the landlords are agreeable to cut their losses and leave the tenants alone at least for the time being in regard to the unrealised rents of 1330 Fasli. The average landlord does not appear to be opposed to this scheme of things, provided Government is also prepared to cut its losses in regard to the proportionate unrealised revenue.—A. P.

Calcutta Share Market.

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Jute shares opened quiet but as the session progressed rates hardened to some extent. The total turnover, however, was limited. In coals only a few deals were registered at level rates. In teas prices kept steady and although trading was on restricted scale there was more enquiry noticeable. The miscellaneous section showed no material change. New Savan Sugars were in some demand while Bengal Timbers were marked down 25 points. Government Securities were quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3 per cent. Paper 51 small lot, 3½ per cent. paper 60-2 small lot, 4½ per cent. Bonds 1934-95, 5 per cent. Loan 1945/55 100.

Banks.—Imperial Bank fully paid 915 small odd lot.

Railways.—Shadara (Delhi) Saharanpur Railway 96 ex-div.

Coals.—Aldih 3-6, Burrakur 10-4, Equitable 18-10, North Damuda 2-12, Raneegunge 31, Talcher 1-0-C., Union 9-4 auction.

Jutes.—Albion ordy. 244 small lot, Alliance 235 small lot, Baly 112, Barnagore 112, Champdany 90, Clive 1918 small lot, Dalhousie ordy. 314 small lot, Hooghly pref. 13-4, Howrah 31-15, Hukumchand ordy. 19, Kelvin ordy. 505 small lot, Nalhati ordy. 310 small lot, New Central ordy. 350 ex-div., small lot, Presidency 4-15, Reliance ordy. 54-12, Union ordy. 360 small lot.

Miscellaneous.—Bengal Telephone ordy. 9-4 ditto pref. 10-4, Indian Iron and Steel 3-12, Associated Hotels of India pref. 64, B. I. Corporation ordy. 0-12-0, Madan Theatres 2-10, Midnapore Zemindary 67, Bengal Timber Trading ordy. 86, New Savan Sugar 6-4.

Teas.—Bishnauth 12, Rajabari 1-14.

Debentures.—5½ per cent. 1915/35 Chowringhee property debentures 80.—A. P.

RAILWAY BRIDGE WASHED AWAY.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Sontala, E. B. Railway wires under date:—

In continuation of my wire of yesterday, rising waters have washed away the remaining masonery of the bridge at mile 215/6 between Sukanpukur and Sonatola. Transhipment in day time is possible up to now. Through communication will not be restored for at least five days from date.—A. P.

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(Sgd.) Mrs. M. E. Barnett.

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PRICE FOR BRITISH CONNECTION

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Indian Finances Burdened With Foreign Consular Expenditure

BRITAIN BENEFITS, BUT INDIA PAYS

The following are further extracts from the report of the Congress Select Committee on Public Debts of India:—

In the days when the East India Company had a monopoly of trade with China, the Company had established a few Consulates in China to look after its trade interests, and the Company naturally bore the costs of such Consulates. In the year 1834 that monopoly ceased, and it was then arranged that India should thencefor'h pay one-third of the costs of the establishments of the British Superintendents of Trade in China. India's share of such costs came to about £4,000 a year. India had no voice in the expenses to be incurred in connection with the Consular establishment in China. The costs of these establishments kept growing continuously with the result that India's burden increased to twenty thousand pounds annually at certain periods. The Secretary of State for India protested against such a heavy burden and contended that about ten thousand pounds was the utmost that India could be called upon to pay. In spite of the protests the full of twenty thousand pounds a year was exacted from India upto 1876. From 1876 to 1890, the charge was reduced to fifteen thousand pounds a year. In 1890, by reason of the continued protest of the India Office, the question of the amount of contribution was referred to what is called the Foreign Office Conference", and the Conference reduced the contribution to £12,500. India was thus made to pay about £4,600 annually from 1835 to 1843"* over twenty thousand pounds annually from 1867 to 1876 and from 1876 to 1890 fifteen thousands pounds annually. From 1890 to 1900, India was made to pay £12,500 annually In 1901, after the report of the Welby Commission, this charge on India was given up.

On what principle is India chargeable for any proportion whatever of the costs of the Consular establishments of Great Britain in China? It appears that the contribution was taken from India on the basis of her trade interest in China. India's trade with China, it was said, was 25 per cent. of Great Britain's trade with China; and putting the divisible charge at sixty thusand pounds a year India's share of it was fixed at fifteen thousand. (See "Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895," Vol. I, p. 481 Q. 12431), and it was claimed that that was a fair charge. If India was to be charged on that principle, then on the one hand India should have taken a share in consular establishments at the Cape, Australia, in all places in Europe and America with which India traded, and on the other hand, all the British colonies and dependencies should have been debited with charges proportionate to their trade with China. It is obvious that the principle on which India was made to contribute cannot be defended as being just and equitable. India was made to contribute because, to use the words of Mr. Fawcett, "We can make India pay, and she has no power to resist." "East India Finance Committee's Report, 1871". Vol. II, p. 41, Q. 925).

Under the circumstances, it would be but bare justice to India if Great Britain refunded to India the whole amount taken from her from 1834 to the year 1901, which on a rough estimate cannot amount to less than a million pounds.

THE ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS CABLE.

India has been made to pay two hundred thousand pounds, the subsidy paid to the Eastern Telegraph Company, which did the work of laying the Cable. The cable was laid mainly on strategic grounds. The result of laying the cable was that Mauritius and Seychelles were connected with the telegraph system of the world. "It did not afford India any new route of communication with England; that had already been secured 'via' Aden and the Eastern and Western Coasts of Africa". All messages on the service of the Imperial, Colonial, and Indian Governments were to be transmitted by the Eastern Telegraph Company at one and the same fixed rate. India does not appear to have derived any special advantage from this cable, yet India was made to pay from 1893 ten thousand pounds a year for twenty years as her share of the subsidy of twenty-eight thousand pounds per year paid to that Company. Great Britain, Mauritius, Seychelles paying ten thousand, seven thousand and one thousand pounds a year respectively. ("Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895", Vol. II, p. 370; Vol. I, p. 470, Q. 12308; and Vol. II, p. 402, appendix 64.)

This contribution cannot be based on the principle of justice and equity. A memorandum by Mr. Stephen Jacob, C.S.I. on the subject of this cable submitted to the Welby Commission, ("Indian Expenditure Commission 1895," Vol. II, p. 402, appendix 64), shows clearly that the contribution was taken from India on the principle enunciated by Mr. Fawcett and hereinbefore referred to. India is entitled to a refund of this amount by Great Britain.

RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

The Red Sea and India Telegraph Company was formed in 1858. The Treasury gave a guarantee for 50 years to make up 4-1/2 per cent return on the capital. The Guarantee, it is alleged, was given by the Treasury with the consent of the Secretary of State in Council. The Company transmitted messages for a day or so and the line broke almost immediately. ("Indian Expenditure Commission", 1895, Vol. 1, p. 476, Q. 12314/15).

"In 1861, an act was passed declaring that the guarantee was not conditional on the telegraph being in working order. By a further Act of 1862, the line having ceased to transmit messages, the property was transferred to a new company; and the guarantee of the old company was converted into an annuity of thirty six thousand pounds for 46 years. It was further provided that India should pay £18,027 annually to Her Majesty's Exchequer, being half the annuity and cost of management, upto August 4th, 1908".

("Indian Expenditure Commission," 1895." Vol. II, p. 370).

India was thus made to pay over £329,000 for which she had not made herself responsible and for which she received absolutely nothing in return. India is entitled to claim refund of the whole of this amount. If interest at 4 per cent for 22 years be added to the amount, the claim would be over one and a half million pounds.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHARGE.

We should also draw attention to the large amount paid under Ecclesiastical Charges. This department alone has cost the taxpayer in the last 35 years about seven million pounds, which ought not to have been charged on Indian Revenues.

BURMAH.

As regards Burmah, a further claim by India would naturally arise by reason of the deficits arising out of the administration of Burmah since 1887 to 1907, when the budgets began to balance, amounting in all to fifteen crores, which the Indian revenues bore, and also a claim of twenty two crores in respect of the economic development of the country, mainly consisting of the deficits and interest charge on the capital of the Burmese Railway. India has a right to a refund of a proportion of the cost of India's defence, since the date of the annexation to date. This is not included in the ordinary Provincial Budgets It is estimated at 45 crores on an average charge of a crores a year. Thus we make a total claim in respect of Burmah of eighty two crores.*

FAMINE CHARGES.

The periodical shortage, or uneven distribution of rains in India, leads to a substantial reduction in the people's productive capacity, which occasions a serious distress to them. The relief of this distress, when it takes the shape of saving millions of souls from sheer starvation, imposes a heavy strain on the finances of the country. In the past, before a proper systematic financial provision for relief of famine had been evolved, the Government of India used to incur heavy debt for the purpose, since their ordinary revenues naturally could not be equal to such a strain. The famines of the decade 1870-80 are estimated to have cost £14,607,000; while the single one of 1896-97 cost Rs. 10-1/4 crores, and that of 1899-1900 cost Rs. 17.08 crores. This debt, however, may well be borne by the revenue of India, since it was incurred for the relief of distressed Indians. While on this subject, we may point out that ever since 1879, wiser by the experience of the heavy cost of famine relief in 1878, additional specific taxation was imposed, which was estimated to yield about a million pounds a year. This was intended to create a special insurance fund against the famine. This fund was to be applied to:—

(1) The relief of the famine-stricken people in the years when there was an actual famine;

(2) To the construction of protective irrigation works or railways; and

(3) To the reduction or avoidance of debt of non-famine years, so that in the year when there was an actual famine to fight, the Government's credit may be strong enough not to involve a disproportionately higher cost for the borrowing necessitated by the famine.

In course of time, however, Government frequently used the proceeds of this taxation in non-famine years for purposes other than those mentioned above. The result was that when a considerable famine occurred, as in 1896-97, and in 1899-1900, there was no adequate reserve at the disposal of Government, and so they had to incur fresh debts for the relief of the famine. Had the fund been properly managed, such a contingency could have been easily avoided. Whatever may be the immediate reason for this debt, and whatever its amount and burden,—India cannot object to accept liability for such debts.

LOSS ON EXCHANGE.

The rupee sterling exchange ratio has been the cause of considerable difficulty and has resulted in immense losses, in many cases such loss is not capable of being actually measured or calculated. It is not intended to enter upon a critical examination of the whole of the exchange policy of the Government of India, but the recent efforts to maintain the artificial standard resulting in losses are sufficient to convince even the Government of India of the disastrous results of that policy. The case we propose to submit has reference to actual or traceable loss or damage or burden imposed upon India through this channel. The exchange policy of the Government of India has caused substantial and tangible loss to India, and thereby added to her public debt. The necessity to manage the rupee sterling exchange arose because of the two standards of monies in India and England and also because of their having to make every year considerable payments in sterling in respect of the "Home Charges." The revenues of India were all collected in rupee, while these payment were fixed in sterling, and, so long as the rupee sterling exchange remind economically stable, the conversion operations did not present any difficulty nor occasion any serious loss. From and after the year 1873, however, the rupee began to decline steadily in relation to gold, and the Government of India in consequence were obliged to raise more and more revenues to meet their sterling obligations. The wiser course would have been, as the Welby Commission pointed out, to reduce and ultimately to extinguish, these obligations in foreign currency. On the contrary, the Government of India adopted the alternative to fix the value of rupee in relation to the pound sterling. The Government were obliged to adopt this policy in consequence of bringing about the artificial scarcity of rupee by closing the Indian mints to free coinage of silver in 1893. The mints having been closed, the value of the rupee, as a coin, necessarily, grew and the government fixed the value of the rupee coin at 16d. As a preliminary to the introduction of a gold standard in India, certain measures were adopted for this purpose in 1899, and for the next sixteen or seventeen years, the exchange value of the rupee, thus fixed, was maintained. The intention to introduce the automatic gold standard was abandoned in the meanwhile, and the profits arising out of the coinage of silver, owing to this enhanced artificial value of the rupee, were carried to a reserve fund, known as he Gold Standard Reserve, and kept in London invested in Securities amounting to forty million pounds, in round figures.

We should here also point out the losses suffered by the trade and the large depreciation in India's silver stock arising out of the same causes. By reason of the exchange, special benefits were given to the public servants of the Indian Government, who claimed to be of non-Indian domicile, on the ground that the exchange value of the rupee, in which their salaries were received, had declined. When the rupee sterling exchange was falling the government introduced a special exchange compensation allowance, to their non-Indian public servants. There was absolutely no justification for this exchange compensation allowance, inasmuch as the Government of India were bound to pay the salaries only in rupees in which they were fixed. Taking the average burden on this account at fifteen lakhs per annum and without making any allowance for the increase in the non-Indian staff, their leave and pension allowances, a thirty five years' charge on this account alone would aggregate to over five crores of rupees.

LOSS ON REVERSE COUNCIL.

But the most noticeable and, perhaps, the most lamentable, are the operations which took place in 1920-21. In the hope of maintaining the standard which had been previously fixed upon, the Secretary of State was obliged to sell some twenty million worth of Securities belonging to the Government of India to provide the funds for Reverse Council Bills sold upon him (London) by the Government of India. These Securities had been bought from the Indian funds at a time when the rupee stood at 16d. These were sold at a time when the rate was thirty five pennies to a rupee. This loss alone is shown in the budget for the year 1920-21 to amount to 23-1/2 crores, over and above the loss involved in the ordinary Government remittances of that year. The loss resulting from the re-valuation of securities in the Paper Currency Reserve, consequent on a ratio, and the subsequent losses on all cognate accounts are difficult to measure in money. Taking only the figures brought to account in and from the year 1920-21, the total loss may be put down to about thirty-five crores of rupees. Thereafter, there have been two or three years during which the exchange has caused a serious loss to the Government of India of about eight crores of rupees.

*I am of the view that the claims referred to in this paragraph should not be made except in the event of Burmah being separated. B. J. D.

*We have no means to ascertain the annual charges paid from 1844 to 1866.

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E. E.

BERAR MUSLIMS SUPPORT CONGRESS FORMULA

(From Our Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, July 25.

A general meeting of the Nationalist Muslim Party was held at Khamgaon on the 21st instant on the Arabic school ground. All the members attended. The resolution of the Working Committee on the communal problem passed at Bombay was considered. The meeting unanimously accepted the formula suggested by the Working Committee.

The meeting further expressed full confidence in the remaining demands of the Nationalist Muslims, while confirming the said resolution and expressed the belief that the rights of minorities will not be neglected under Swaraj.

SANTA-CRUZ PODAR SCHOOL

A Year Of Progress.

A general meeting of the Education Society at Santa Cruz was held on July 19 when the annual report of the Anandilal Poddar High School was laid before the meeting.

The report showed a rapid progress of the school in that the number of students had increased from 273 in 1927 when it was started, to 968 at the end of March 1931, of whom 338 were girl students. There were only 14 classes and 15 teachers in the beginning 4 years ago while there were 27 classes and 38 teachers at the close of the year 1930-31. The report showed that there were facilities of education in Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi and English and that there were various activities of the School during the year in sports and games, debating societies and a students Co-operative Society. It has a well equipped laboatory, magic lanterns and slides and a fairly good library. Its needs are many and no wonder that the Institution should be in want of funds for which the Managing Committee has appealed to the general body.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

Thanks of the Society were due to Seth Anandilal Podar who has donated about a lakh of rupees for the building of the school and has promised to give about 40,000 more for its extension to accommodate the ever increasing number of students.

Thanks of the Committee are also due to the energetic Principal Ramprasad Baxi and a willing band of teachers who have built up the reputation for the school and to Mr. Devidas Desai who has worked hard for its development and for raising the funds. A strong Committee has been elected for the next year which has for its President Seth Anandilal Poddar.

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OVERHAUL LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.

Ryot Is Legally Entitled To Remission.

MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR'S ADDRESS TO LAND-HOLDERS.

KUMBAKONAM, July 26.

The Tanjore District Mirasdars Conference was held in the afternoon under the presidency of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu." The Conference was largely attended by prominent Mirasdars and appointed a deputation to wait on the Governor and the Revenue Member to represent their grievances regarding the enhancement of assessment and water rate in the Delta area. A. P.

The following are extracts from the presidential address of Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar:—

After referring to the Ryotwari settlement and its effects, he said:

The case for a reconsideration of these settlement rates whether in Tanjore, Trichinopoly or Kistna or Godavari or elsewhere is, it seems to me, a common one based upon the patent economic facts of to-day which have upset not merely the narrow conclusions of Settlement Officers but the broader and more profound conclusions of economists and financiers throughout the world at the present time. Whatever final solution or shape the present struggle all the world over to restore normality in prices, wages, standards of living, currency and credit, may lead to, it is obvious that the unparalleled fall in prices at the present day and the consequent economic depression and suffering that it has involved, specially to producers, is not merely a temporary or fast disappearing phenomenon, but that it will be upon us for a fairly long time and that such economic readjustments as are bound to take place cannot be expected to restore prices to the level at which they stood before the fall began, for many years to come. The fall in prices therefore is thus a comparatively stable factor which we agriculturists in this country have to face. And it is an obvious deduction from this fact that the Government which claims land revenue as a sharer in this agricultural produce of greatly diminished monetary value, should share this depression by a rearrangement of its money rates. The Government's fixation of commutation rates and enhancement cannot even be claimed to have the merit of being a legal contract and has the only virtue of having been imposed by the fiat of the Government. And therefore there can be no reasonable ground for holding as sacro-sanct the scale of commutation rates last adopted in assessing and levying the money rates of land revenue from the ryots of this province.

It has moreover to be recollected that a settlement of land revenue based on commutation rates of prices over a period of twenty or thirty years is after all what may fairly be deemed to be an estimate of the average money value of the future expected yield of the lands during the period in which the settlement is in operation, just as the income of the previous year is taken to be the fair basis of estimate for taxing the income of individuals in the current year. And just as, therefore, when the income actually declines, the income-tax-payer is legally entitled to a remission pro rata of the amount levied from him, the land revenue payer for a still greater reason is entitled to such a remission. The taking of the average of prices during a course of years as the basis of assessment was resorted to with a view to allowing for vicissitudes of season and the normal play of economic forces in raising or lowering prices from time to time and was intended for the benefit of the land revenue payer. When it has become perfectly obvious that the data on which commutation rates were fixed have ceased altogether to be applicable and for long will cease to be applicable to the facts of the situation with which the ryot is confronted, there seems to me to be the clearest case for a reconsideration of the whole position of the Government vis-a-vis, the ryots of this presidency in respect of land revenue.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT PROPOSALS.

In making this contention I keep outside our purview the other and more vital question of placing the land revenue of this province on the basis of a permanent settlement which has long been urged. That question will have to be faced by the coming Governments in this province armed as we hope, with full provincial autonomy.

Even apart from equalising the burden as between the several districts of the Presidency, the need for reducing the burden of the ryots in the Madras Presidency as compared to that of his brothers in other provinces is called for on the basis of the official figures of the Madras Government.

"The incidence of land revenue per cultivated area in ryotwari areas in India is as follows:—

"In Madras, it is Rs. 2-8-11: in Bombay it is Re. 1-5-7 only; in the United Provinces (Agra) it is Re. 1-12-8; in Oudh it is Re. 1-15-3; in the Punjab it is Re. 1-8-6; in the Central Provinces it is only annas ten; in Bihar and Orissa it is only Re. 1-2-6.

NEED FOR RE-EXAMINATION.

In the present unstable scale of price levels and the remarkable changes in the economic situation of the country the ideas originally entertained as to the manner in which land revenue should be stabilised in this province for the purposes of a permanent scheme would probably require further examination I do not propose to discuss to-day. At the same time in the midst of the evils and injuries which the present economic depression has wrought, the great fall and surprising changes in economic values and the serious and rude disturbances in the expenditure and revenue of the State also offer an opportunity and make it easier for the Government to review the whole position as to the taxation and taxable capacity of the rural and urban population of this country from the entirely fresh standpoints that will be afforded by the economic regime that must soon become established as well as the political regime which we are all hoping to see established as well as political regime which we are all hoping to see established very shortly. Granted that the basis for determining the burden of the ryot offered by commutation rates and price levels of the past can no longer apply, the case for re-examination of the position practically through all the districts of the Presidency seems to me to be clearly made out both as an immediate and an ultimate objective.

Even where the scheme of landlord and tenant obtains as in the United Provinces, the problem has arisen with equal urgency. Sir Malcolm Hailey in a speech which he delivered on Monday in the U. P. Council referred to the urgency of this readjustment although he emphasised the complications presented by the variations in rates and concessions adopted by different landlords in different areas. However, I am sure that this large and important question will be fully examined by such committee as you may set up at this conference for the purpose and I am sure that they will be able to put forward data and recommendations that are bound to be of value to the coming Governments.

TWO ASPECTS OF METUR PROJECT.

In respect of those aspects of the Metur project which seek to bring fresh land under cultivation and involve fresh development and cultivation in the district, it seems to me also that it is high time that the Government revised their notions as to the principles by which the productivity of the scheme is to be tested. What has happened is that as the estimates of these schemes grew and grew, from time to time, as they always do; the revenue returns estimates also began to be revised from time to time with the result that what is called a wafer rate has now become so many times higher than the actual assessment on the land that it should properly be called a betterment tax or rate. However this may be, I think that the old principle, that an irrigation project, classed as productive, should, immediately it is executed, be made to pay the interest on the capital invested plus a profit, should no longer be treated as sound. The actual economic and financial benefit to the State from the development of Irrigation projects of the magnitude of Metur or of Sukkur cannot be wholly measured by the actual immediate money return to the Government in the shape of water rates. The economic improvement and increased production which would follow in its train will benefit the country as well as the Government in many indirect yet substantial ways, and this should be also taken into consideration by a Government which is soon to become popular and progressive. The classification itself was originally made at a time when the capital resources available both for the Central and Provincial Governments in respect of protective and productive works was limited and wholly controlled by the Government of India. The Metur Project can properly be called protective in so far as it protects, in the manner referred to already, existing irrigation and cultivation in the delta, and productive in so far as new areas are brought under irrigated cultivation. By a proper allocation of the two aspects of this project, it must be possible for the Government to arrive at a more reasonable and satisfactory scale and method of levying rates for the supply of Cauvery water to the new lands which will shortly be brought under cultivation. I do hope that these aspects of the question will be further examined, now that the financial position of the Government, both in regard to capital and revenue charges, has been seriously affected and requires re-examination, both by the Central and Provincial Governments.

DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On all these and other grievances pertaining to the revenue administration of the district, such as the levy of water rate for cocoanut cultivation in padugais and similar matters, I hope your Conference will be able to take immediate action in order to make your representation for relief and redress through a duly constituted deputation. I am confident that the Government as well as its local representatives will not be behindhand in the realisation of your distressed situation and doing all they could to help you.

India is on the eve of great changes and it is not a little discouraging that the prospect of a peaceful political solution should find the Government as well as the masses of the people in the throes of an unparalleled economic depression; the only consolation is that if both of them by conciliatory and co-operative effort tide over the crisis by frankly and fully facing the trouble and remodel and reorganise, as they must in any case, the economic, financial and political organisation of the free India of the future in the true spirit of justice and fairness all round, the crisis through which we would have passed would become a blessing to the future sons and daughters of the Motherland.

The District of Tanjore, it is my firm hope and belief, will play its humble part in the scheme of this great national effort and will not be found wanting in the spirit of sustained activity, of service and of sacrifice in the great cause of freedom, peace and prosperity.

VERAVAL MURDERS.

Protest Meeting In Bombay.

Under the auspices of the Junaghad Raj Hindu Praja Mandal, a public meeting of the Hindu subjects of the Junaghad State and its principalities was held on Friday night, at the Hira Baug, hall, Kandewadi, Bombay, to express their abhorrence at the murders committed in Veraval of the Hindus and to express their regret for the dead and sympathies with the members of the bereaved families. Mr. Lalji Naranji presided. Several speeches were made. The speakers said that their religion, property and person were in danger both in the State and in Veraval and appeal was made to the Dewan Saheb to bring the culprits to book and also those, who are believed to have a hand in the alleged organised plot as also those officials and non-officials, who are supposed to be concerned in the said murders.

A resolution was passed, expressing regret at the cold-blooded murder of several Hindu leaders and workers in Veraval and opining that such an action of certain Mohamedans is a result of careful thought out an influentially backed up conspiracy against Hindus in the States, and, while reiterating past attacks on their religious places in the different parts of the State, considered that religion, lives and property of the Hindus were in imminent danger and there would be no satisfaction until the culprits, both official a nd non-officials, were brought to book by an inquiry through an impartial agency. Another resolution was passed expressing regret at the deaths of Seth Govindji Khushalbhai, Dr. Gordhandas and others and conveying to the bereaved families their sympathy.

The President said that the lack of good administration was the result of such happenings, but how they should proceed in the matter was the question. The administration depended on the satisfaction of the subjects. The Dewan Saheb was a cultured man and he hoped he would satisfy their request. He knew him very well and had every hope he would follow in the footsteps of his predecessors by launching an independent inquiry.

MARROTT'S SHOP BROKEN INTO.

Daring Robbery In Hornby Road

The shop of Messrs. K. C. Marrot, dealer in waterproofs and woollen clothing of Hornby Road, was broken open at about 5-30 a.m. on Sunday morning, and a thief entered in, while two or three of his companions were watching out. The Pathan chowkidar got up hearing some noise inside, and on seeing the person inside tried to catch hold of him. On seeing the Pathan the accomplices ran away in the direction of Bori Bunder. The thief then came out from inside the shop with a big iron bar of pointed ends, attacked the Pathan with it, and after beating the Pathan on the arm with the bar he ran away.

The Pathan ran after the man shouting "thief". In the meantime two policemen who were coming from the opposite direction and caught hold of the suspect with the help of the Pathan. The suspect is in the custody of the police, who are making further enquiries. Nothing is stolen from the shop."

RATNAGIRI CONGRESS PICKETERS IN COURT.

Parties Compound The Case

RATNAGIRI, July 25.
(By Mail.)

"This is a conviction under Section 355 I. P. C. The offence under the section is both non-cognizable and non-compoundable without the permission of the Magistrate trying the case. Before the defence evidence commenced the complainant had declared to the Court that he was going to effect a compromise with the accused. If that is so the Magistrate would have exercised his discretion wisely if he had given a short time to the complainant for compounding the case and in that case he would have been saved the trouble of going through the case wholly," with these remarks Mr. N. N. Master, the Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, acquitted the accused, having granted their application for allowing the offence to be compounded.

STORY OF PICKETING.

In the trial court it was alleged by the Prosecution that the complainant, Pandurang Mahadev Patne of Khed, a Congress worker and a picketer of liquor shops during the last Civil Disobedience movement in this district who was then convicted for picketing, went to Boraj a village some seven miles from Khed, accompanied by four others for a drink. They were followed by the accused Gajanan Govind Patne and two others, who are Congress volunteers in a motor lorry. The accused brought the complainant and his four companions to Khed in the lorry which was stopped opposite the shop of the first accused.

POT OF TAR.

There, it is alleged, the first accused brought a pot of tar from his shop and painted the faces and clothes of the complainant and his companions as, it is alleged, they were drunk. The accused thereupon were charged with wrongful confinement and using criminal force under Sections 341, 342 and 355 I. P. C.

The accused defended the case. Many witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution and the accused. The Magistrate after a protracted trial held that the offences under Sections 341 and 342 were not satisfactorily established against the accused. He however, found the accused guilty under Section 355 I. P. C. and convicted and sentenced them to six months rigorous imprisonment each.

DESERVES DETERRENT SENTENCE.

Mr. D. S. Gokhale, the first class Magistrate, Khed, who tried the case remarked in his judgment:—Considering the evidence on both sides, I find that the accused have done the offence deliberately. As regards the sentence I feel inclined to award a deterrent punishment to the accused in order that it may serve as an example to those who, under the plea of doing peaceful and constitutional picketing, go to such foolish excesses with individual liberty and freedom. It is not often that instances of such excesses are brought to light and successfully proved."—A. P.

INTESIFYING PICKETING IN KALYAN

Congress Officials And Workers To Picket For 4 Days

(From Our Correspondent).
KALYAN, July 26.

The Kalyan Congress Committee has been picketing the liquor shops both at Ambarnath and Kalyan from the month of June. There are no legal sales of liquor at Ambernath. Sales at Kalyan are also considerably reduced.

The shopkeepers actually drag the people, who had been disuaded by volunteers, to the shops and make them drink. Liquor is filled in bottles and sent to adjoining shops for sales.

To effect a strong check on drink, the Kalyan Congress Committee has arranged a programme for intensive picketing of liquor shops from 2nd of August. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, President of Thana District Congress Committee, and all the presidents of Taluka Congress Committees and other workers in the District, are going to picket the liquor shops at Kalyan continuously for four days. Those local Congress workers and others who wish to join the campaign are requested to give their names to Dr. Phadake before 1st proximo.

As usual the Flag Salutation Ceremony was observed this morning by the Kalyan Congress Committee.

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Glycerine SOAP

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Its lasting quality is its crowning glory.
It serves as well when it is thin as paper as on the first—day full of the real "soapy" quality.

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Suitable for carbon copies and duplicating work etc.

Prices competitive, hire purchase system arranged.

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Late Pandit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmalkhan

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Chairman:—Dr. M. A. ANSARI, M.D., M.S. (Edinborough) Ex-president of the Indian National Congress.

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22/3, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA and JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Dakodate Maru	5303	17 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10560	---	@10Aug
x Tango ,,	5893	31 July	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Fokushima Maru	5978	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sep.
Kashima ,,	10000	---	@22Sep.

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Asukuni Maru	12000	5 Aug.	22 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	20 ,,	7 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	25 Aug.
Chichibu Maru	22000	2 Sept.	8 Sept

Subject to alteration without notice.

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Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

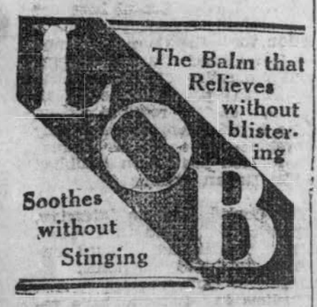
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.



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Your Clothes

Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY

"I REFUSE TO SUBSCRIBE TO ANY KIND OF 'ISMS'."

Mr. Jhabwala Begins Statement.

"A DEVOTEE OF MAHATMA GANDHI"

(From Our Correspondent).

MEERUT, July 24.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala began his statement after Mr. Hutchinson had finished at about 12. Mr. Jhabwala rmarked that "at first he wanted to be silent and not make any statement, but "in view of the fact that to his great disappointment the enquiry magistrate did not utilise the statement he had made in the lower court in the way he hoped the magistrate would, and in view of the lorry load of exhibits" he "had changed his mind and hoped that the court would permit him the necessary time and opportunity to make his position clear."

Mr. Jhabwala continuing said: "Sometime ago when he was asked by the magistrate he had expressed to him the fact that he had neither the desire nor the will to inflict upon the court the further punishment of expatiatory diagnosis of his views. But the magistrate had now presented him with a huge lorry-load of documents and if he dilated on each of them he begged he will bear with him with patience and tolerance."

HIS "ABOMINATION OF ALL 'ISMS'."

Mr. Jhabwala said: "He was not a politician and he refused to subscribe to any kind of 'ism' that pertained to the stones of the earth and things material." Like the philosopher of Chelsea the great Thomas Carlyle he had an abomination for all doctrinnaire philosophies that pertained to the material existence." He "looked upon all the preachers of all these 'isms' as he would upon the village mountebanks who from house tops cried aloud to sell their wares by advertising in such quaint forms as did the well-known Dr. Puff Stuff in the streets of London in the days of George II. Dr. Puff Stuff was a Chinese physician to the great and mighty Kow Kann, Emperor of all the Chinas one of whose medicines had miraculous properties."

Continuing Mr. Jhabwala said: "If he was dragged into the vortex of Trade Unionism it was purely due to humanitarian and philanthropic guidance. He had always taken the great prophet of Christianity as a spiritual guide in his relation with humanity for he was inspired with his great teachings and he gave his life in the service of mankind. The Bible was his daily reading and it was his solace in the silent solitude of the cell."

"INNER VOICE."

"For 1300 years the members of my community," proceeded Mr. Jhabwala, "have eaten the salt of the motherland and the inner voice within me has always rippled its soft touching music within me that if I have been gifted by God with happiness of life I should also see to it that I am useful to the millions of the starved and naked people of my country whom I should serve in my humble way. Thus I always felt a call within me to devote my time and energy in elevating the misery and disasters of the fallen."

CONNECION WITH LEAGUE AGAINST IMPERIALISM TERMINATED.

Referring to the question pertaining to the League Against Imperialism and his connection with it, Mr. Jhabwala narrated his relation to the League. He said: "that the League was first inaugurated in 1925 or thereabouts under the guidance of Henry Barbusse and Einstein but as time went on he realised that the League had changed its original name from the League Against Oppression into the League Against Imperialism and as the original founders began to drop off new organisers took charge of the League. He was never appointed constitutionally the General Secretary of India but in the initial stages in the absence of any knowledge of constitution or its aims and objects, he was instrumental in propagating a good deal of the League's activities first in India." He said "he never took the League to be a Communist Organisation and the League remained a paper institution for a very long time. Its Brussel Conference was attended by Mr. Mahomed Ali and Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Sheti of Jamshedpur. When in 1928 Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru was appointed the representative of the League in India and the Indian National Congress was affiliated to it he (Mr. Jhabwala) had at Jhansi a talk with Mr. Nehru but he did not entertain any cheerful or rosy prospects and with that the connection of Mr. Jhabwala terminated."

GANDHIJI "A SAFE AND CAUTIOUS" LEADER.

"In the May Day celebration of 1927 all leaders of labour had taken their part and those who delivered addresses on that day spoke about organisation only. He never saw any red rag of the flag pertaining to blood-thirsty Bolshevism and orptic communism nor did he hear any destructive slogans such as "Down with Imperialism", and the glory to the Communist Internationale, but there were all sorts of ordinary slogans one of which was eulogising Mr. Gandhi whom Mr. Jhabwala took to be a safe and cautious leader of the masses and on whom he looked up for guidance." "As a devotee of the Mahatma, he maintained that in spite of all Mahatma's weaknesses which every other human being was not free from, he accepted him as India's safest guide".

Referring to a question pertaining to the foreign correspondence of Mr. Jhabwala, "he maintained that he did not deny any writing or correspondence but whereas the prosecution sniffed communism and conspiracy in it, he as he was conducting a great movement with a number of Unions spread all over the country, always looked upon it with the pure mentality of a humanitarian and trade unionist. He was not afraid either of the red colour or the red songs but all his activity was conducted from a purely trade unionist mentality and he looked upon all the associates as such."

The statement was not finished when the court rose for the day.

THE SPINNING WHEEL

A Retired Civlian's Support

The following letter over the signature of Mr. J. B. Pennington, I.C.S. (Retired), appears in the "Spectator":—

I have always thought that the cult of the spinning wheel was the best part of Mr. Gandhi's campaign. However small the remuneration to each spinner may be, it has the immense advantage of providing "work for everyone," and in the case of many millions it may easily double their income in time, if not immediately. It is also a more wholesome kind of work than falls to the lot of a factory hand who must almost always live in a filthy slum when the machinery depends on coal for its power. No doubt the mills may provide cheaper and finer clothes, but, as the "Protectionists" always say, "cheapness is not everything," and cheapness with unemployment for half the year is not good economy at all. The spinning-wheel helps the poor to help themselves and does something towards making their own clothes, as they grow their own food

J. B. PENNINGTON.

U. P Provincial Trade Union Conference

"Preparations for holding the 2nd session of the U. P. Provincial Trade Union Conference, which has provisionally been fixed for the 15th and 16th of August are progressing. Some replies to the circular letter which the Reception Committee forwarded to the different trade unions affiliated to the Provincial Congress, recommending names for the presidentship have come, and so far Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was also the R. C.'s first choice, is proposed for the presidentship. In case Mr. Nehru is unable to come as he is likely to be very busy till the middle of next month—Mr. Hari Har Nath Shastri of Cawnpore is likely to be elected as President.

The R. C. has also decided to send representatives to tour different parts of the Province to do propaganda for the conference in order to make it as representative as possible.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 a.m. on the 27th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

PENALISING MERIT

Plea For Equal Cuts.

M. L. C.'s STRANGE LOGIC

The following is the Minute of Dissent by Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh to the "ad-iterim" Report of the Bombay Retrenchment Committee.—

The main report does not accurately represent my views either on the principles to which I would subscribe or on the rate that I would apply in effecting reduction of salaries of Government servants.

I disapprove of the application of the principle that the larger the salary the higher should be the rate of reduction effected. That principle rests on the one which postulates that the burden should fall on such shoulders as can bear it. This is undoubtedly a very sound principle in taxation, but it would be iniquitous to regard the reduction of salaries of Government servants as a tax. The policy of paying various grades of salaries to various officers or various groups of officers is in recognition of the intrinsic worth of the higher paid man. Special qualifications, better capacity and ability earn him a higher salary, and to inflict upon him a higher percentage of reduction is nothing short of penalising such special qualifications and such better capacity and ability. If the reduction of salary is an emergency measure, and it is only on that basis that it has my support, then the rate of reduction should be uniform throughout the entire rungs of the service.

My second objection is a corollary to my first. I object to any branch of the service however high paid or however low paid being exempted from the purview of this emergency measure. I therefore do not agree to exempt the lower paid staff of Government from the scheme of reduction of salaries. It is not as if the small salaried man is equivalent to an underpaid man and the big salaried man to an overpaid one. The principle is that the labourer is worthy of his hire and conversely that for the given salary you have got the corresponding calibre or grade of servant. If therefore there is to be a reduction of rate of salary in any one grade there is no reason whatsoever why any other grade should escape it. If the idea underlying the proposal to exempt the low paid man is that he is underpaid, I would be in favour of so revising his pay that he gets his due value.

I therefore stand by the general principle that reduction of salary is an emergency measure and as such should apply to all equally and at the same rate. Under the present circumstances I recommend a uniform cut of 5 per cent.

No. 2. With reference to paragraph 20 I consider that the Minister should not be reduced unless the members are also reduced.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Nearly General Rainfall.

POONA, July 28.

The monsoon nas been active in Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, North Deccan and the Konkan. The temperature is above normal from Sind to East Central Provinces and East United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, Berar, North Hyderabad, Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, East Central India, East Central Provinces and West Provinces. A few falls have occurred in East United Povinces, West Central India, West Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kyaukypu two inches; Victoria Point and Gwa one and a half; Mergui, Toungoo, Bhamo and Myitkyina one; Cherrapunji eleven; Coxs Bazar, Chittagong and Jalpaiguri three; Bogra one and a half; Naya Dumka and Darjeeling one; Dubri and Ranchi three-quarters; Silchar, Berhampore and Dinajpur a half; Kanker one and a half; Amraoti one; Gorakhpur, Nowgong and Raipur a half; Akola, Nagpur, Chanda and Pachmarhi a quarter; Rajkot four; Udaipur one; Ratnagiri and Kodaikanal two; Marmagao one and a half; Malegaon, Manabaleshwar and Salemone; and Aurangabad, Nizamabad and Mercara a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will increase in Lower Burma, East Bengal and Assam and along West coast of the Peninsula. Local falls will continue from North Deccan to Chota Nagpur and Bihar and extend in East United Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in Konkan and along the Arakan and Chittagong coast during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 28-7-1931:

Barometer (correct to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.720 inches (.035 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .043.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.4 degrees (0.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.9 degrees (2.8 above normal-.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 28.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 28-7-31: Colaba Point 0.09 in.; Fort 0.13 in; J J Hospital 0.06 in.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 46.02 in.; Fort 51.22 in.; J J Hospital 47.39 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 36.16 in.; Fort 39.18 in.; J. J. Hospital 36.58 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 41.22 in.; Fort 55.27 in.; J J Hospital 43.43 in.

WELFARE WORK IN MANGALORE

Vivekanand Society Established

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, July 26.

It is pleasing to record the steady progress of the Iswarananda Mahila Sevashram or "Home for Destitute Women" at Mangalore, which is now in its third year of existence. It was founded in 1928 by that well-known local social worker and philanthropist, Dr. Benegal Raghavendra Rao and is named after the late Swami Ishwarananda (Rao Bahadur K. Ranga Rao), the founder of the Depressed Classes Mission in Mangalore and pioneer social reformer. The portals of this "Home of Service" are open to destitute women of all castes and creeds, and though, up to now, only women of the higher castes have sought admission to the Home, the beneficial character of the service the institution is rendering to the community at large and the opportunities it is holding forth to all helpless women to get themselves educated and trained for independent careers of social welfare, is being brought home to a steadily widening circle of people in the district. The institution is being conducted on the lines of the Seva Sadans at Bombay, Poona and Madras, and arrangement have been made to import training to the inmates in teaching, midwife and nursing and needlework, while some of the girls are attending ordinary schools and colleges with a view to improve their general knowledge.

INCREASING POPULARITY.

The increasing popularity of the Home may be seen from the fact that whereas at the beginning of 1930 there were only 5 resident pupils, there are now as many as 23. Since January of this year an orphanage (for girls only) has been opened as an appendage to the Home. Such an orphanage is badly needed in this town and district. The expansion of the activities of the Mahilashram in these and other directions has necessarily entailed an increasing strain on the slender financial resources of the institution. The Ashram was housed till May of this year in a portion of the National girls' School building, but since then it has been shifted to a spacious and commodious house, for the purchase of which Rs. 17,000 will have to be raised. So far only Rs. 8,500 have been subscribed by the public. It is to be earnestly hoped that not only the balance of the purchase price, but also sufficiently large fund to endow the Home permanently so as to enable it to make rapid progress in all desired directions, will be forthcoming in the near future.

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY.

The recent visits of two Swamis of the Ramakrishna Mission to this district have resulted in the establishment of a Vivekananda Society at Mangalore under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur U. Ananda Rao, retired Agent of the local branch of the Imperial Bank of India. The society's aims and objects are rather of an ambitious character, including the establishment of an Orphanage and Industrial Home as well as Students' Home, for both of which there is a great seed here, since the only existing orphanage and almost all students' hostels are of a communal character. "Upliftment of the suppressed classes" is also aimed at by the Society. There is ample scope for welfare work among the Depressed classes of this district for any number of social workers, these latter, as one's sad experience shows, are always few and far between, whether in this district or elsewhere. Under the guidance of the Servants of India Society, the local branch of the Depressed Classes Mission is doing excellent work, in spite of the apathy of the public.

1932 PASSAGE SEASON

Bookings to Europe for March/May 1932 are greater than previous years' record. Our clients are, therefore, advised to register immediately.

NO OBLIGATION if unavoidable circumstances compel cancellation later on.

NO FEE charged for BOOKING.
Best available berths secured.

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"ALEMBIC" DRAKSHASAVA

FOR APPETITE AND VIGOUR

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 27.

October	8.91	—.11
December	9.14	—.10
January	9.26	—.10
March	9.46	—.06
May	9.63	—.07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 27.

October	8.91	—.14
December	9.13	—.14
Middling Spot	8.66	—.14

New York 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)—

October	8.93
January	9.27
March	9.45

NEW YORK: Noon Call—

October	Unquoted.
January	9.32
March	9.51

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 27.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britaain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 27.

July		4.68	—.02
August		4.68	—.03
September		4.71	—.05
October	4.80	4.75	—.05
November		4.79	—.05
December		4.83	—.05
January	4.92	4.88	—.05
February		4.92	—.05
March	5.00	4.97	—.05
April		5.01	—.05
May	5.09	5.05	—.05
June		5.08	—.05
July		5.13	—.05
August			
Middling Spot		4.90	+.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Estimated Spot Sales	3,000
	Bales.
Liverpool, July 27.	
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 27.

BROACH (Good Staple)—	
Fully Good	4.13
Fine	4.23
Superfine	4.43
OOMRA—	
Good	3.68
Fully Good	3.83
Fine	3.98
BENGAL—	
Good	3.53
Fully Good	3.63
Fine	3.73
SCINDE—	
Fully Good	3.63
Fine	3.73
Superfine	3.83

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 27.

July (Sakellaridis)	6.92
September	7.03
October	7.23
November	7.33
January	7.53
March	7.70
May	7.85
F.G.F. Spot	7.35

BANKING.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1397).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,65,000

Head Office:
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad),
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank Accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
Is a composite office equipped to do Insurance business in all departments.
J4

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1931

"YOU MAY DIE BUT PAY UP"

HOW REVENUE IS COLLECTED IN BARDOLI

(From Our Correspondent)
SURAT, July 27.

In my first letter I quoted some statements of farmers of Varad. The farmer states "while leaving my village an official said, same trouble will befall you, if you will continue to accept the advice of Ashramwallas. What are we to lose? If you refuse to pay money, we take out your goods and sell them at a cat's price."

This farmer has also suffered a tremendous loss. He counts it as follows:

'I cultivated 35 bighas of land. I could procure only 35 maunds of paddy and 3 maunds of wheat from all this land. I got about 20 maunds of cotton after the truce. Two bullocks died. I had to purchase two new ones at the cost of Rs. 350. I incurred a debt for this amount also. I struggle hard to get grain and clothes; oil and salt for my family. I am incurring debt for this, too."

Mr. Chhitabhai Bhikhabhai also incurred a debt to pay Government dues. Even though only women were inside the house, attachment officers entered it. He gives one more example of official pressure: "I received a notice for Rs. 51 from the Mamlatdar on the 6th instant for my Khata in Panada village. My son Parbhubhai, went the very next day to the Talati at Bardoli to pay that sum. But the Talati refused to accept and also demanded the revenue for his lands in Varad and Isanpore for which no notices were served."

POLICE ENTER HOUSES.

Now we come to another village Rayam. After the Collector encamped at Bardoli, the Mamlatdar, Deputy Superintendent of Police and a police party raided Rayam on the 17th instant.

In spite of many threats Mr. Dahyabhai Kalabhai pleaded: "I have paid the money to the utmost of my capacity. As soon as I informed the Mamlatdar about my inability to pay any more, police started removing goods from my house in presence of the officer. The following articles were attached:—

4 big wooden boxes, 1 cupboard, 3 chairs, 4 bedsteads, 1 swing, 3 brass lotas, 3 pairs of silver foot ornaments, 2 silver rings, 2 brass and german silver dishes, 1 brass bucket, 1 fine cart, 6 beddings, 1 cycle belonging to the Ashram, 1 table and some other articles. Altogether it is worth Rs. 500-600. They took away Rs. 6-1-9 in cash which was found from the cupboard."

This farmer had already paid two instalments of Rs. 112-1-9 and Rs. 121. He cultivates 62 bighas of land. He writes in his statement:—

"Paddy from my fields worth Rs. 600 to 700 was confiscated and auctioned for Rs. 27 only. My Jowari crop was wasted and grass stolen. I only got 3 bhars and 9 maunds of cotton."

His son was a volunteer and was sent to jail.

In the same manner goods from aother Khatedar's house was taken out and through fear of incurring a great loss, he had to pay. Another man's house was broken open. The whole village was terror-stricken and farmers began to run to Sowkars for getting money at a heavy rate of interest.

"DIE, BUT PAY UP".

One of the farmers narrates the threatening words of one of the officers as follows:—

"You shall pay the Government dues. What care we whether your crop is stolen or eaten by animals? If you will not pay up the revenue, bear in mind, you will be deprived of your lands just as Sardar Gardaji is cultivating the lands of Babia. Mahatmaji went twice. (Simla?) He could do absolutely nothing. Therefore pay up the Government dues. If necessary, better die, but pay up the money."

MOTI FAROD RAIDED.

This village did not take any prominent part duuring the struggle and people hardly even dreamt of attachment. But the party of officers paid them also a visit. They regularly removed goods from two houses. Both the farmers were frightened. It is now needless to mention how they brought the money to pay the revenue.

VOLUNTEER ASKED TO LEAVE VILLAGE.

An Awalkarkun with a party of police raided Timberva in the early morning of the 20th instant. A Sub-Inspector of Police accompanied him. Entering the village, his eyes fell on a volunteer. He lost his temper. "With spects on, you are bringing miseries upon the people by leading them astray. Still you are persisting in this manner. It won't do now." A policeman followed his superior's example and said to the volunteer "Be off or you will spoil your clothes." The volunteer replied "You go your way, I go mine. I am not interfering with your activities. I am here simply to take note of your harassment and report it." People feared attachment. Some procured money from money-lenders, some brought it by running down to Bajipura or Panada, or Haripura or Babin village. A terror-sticken woman ran up to Madhi, borrowed money from her father and freed herself from the attachment officers.

FARMERS SHUT THEMSELVES IN HOUSES.

After Timberva, it was the turn of Sankali on the 20th. When the raid was continuing in Timberva four policemen were sent to Sankali. All the houses were suddenly closed and bolted from within. The inhabitants of the village remained in their bolted houses from morning till evening like prisoners. Officers could not finish their work in Timberva till late in the night and, therefore, the police were called back from Sankali village.

POLICE BRING FARMERS FROM FIELDS.

Four policemen were sent to Rajpura Lumbha on that very day afternoon. They brought three farmers from that place to Timberva. The manner and the circumstances under which they were brought are graphically described by them in the statement:—"They informed us to go to Timberva according to the order of the Sub-Inspector of Police, and told us to pay the revenue to them, if we did not want to go. We pleaded, we were planting rice and our most precious time was passing away. Thereupon they cried out, 'that won't do.....' We left our work on account of their terrible pressure and went to Timberva."

The officers were in a hurry to catch the train. They took securities for these farmers and took leave.

COLLECTOR IN VAGHECH.

On the busy 20th instant another party raided Vaghech. The Collector personally accompanied this party. They started attachment in the temple of Bawaji Ramdas Bhagwandas. Everything finished, the Collector is said to have spoken to an inhabitant of the village to the effect, "Look here, have I or Mr. Ismail Desai spoken to you anything beyond limit? Have we harassed any one?" The following statement give a correct reply to the District Collector's questions:

"A policeman who was sent to call the Bavaji (keeper of the village temple) cried aloud to the police patel and the Talati standing in the middle of the village and said: "Come on, take hold of the rascal bawa". The Bawaji had paid Rs. 50 only the previous evening yet the Mamlatdar ordered him to open his box. The Bawaji opened it. The police took out every article from it. Two big wooden boxes were removed from the house. Brass utensils and dishes were also thrown out. Two other boxes were also taken out. The Bawaji pleaded, he had no money and they could attach his property if they so liked. The village people paid Rs. 100 on behalf of the Bawaji and Rs. 39-1-9 were found from his box."

MALAVIYA & JAWAHAR IN LUCKNOW

Discussion Over Agrarian Situation

DEMAND FOR UPPER CHAMBER IN U. P COUNCIL

LUCKNOW, July 28.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya arrived here on Monday evening. He had a prolonged talk with certain Taluqdars regarding the agrarian situation and its solution.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is arriving here to-morrow to have an informal discussion with Kunwar Jagadish Prashad, the Chief Secretary.

Members of the Executive Committees of different Landholders' Associations in the United Provinces met at a conference at Kaisarbagh Baradari, the Raja of Tirwa presiding.

The meeting adopted ten resolutions, nine unanimously and the other by a large majority. The latter resolution placed on record that in view of the political and economic conditions the establishment of an Upper Chamber (as part of the Legislature of the Provinces) consisting entirely of non-official members elected on the basis of property qualifications was absolutely necessary.

The resolution was opposed by the Raja of Kalakankar who maintained that world experience and opinion were against Second Chambers. He found little support.

The Conference demanded better and more adequate representation for landlords on the Round Table Conference.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who was on a week-end visit here, met prominent landlords informally at the Nawab of Chattari's residence.—A.P.

BRITISH STATESMEN IN BERLIN

"Whole European Financial Situation To Be Discussed

LONDON, July 27.

Rugby.—Weather conditions, yesterday, were so bad that on advice from the Air Ministry, the Prime Minister Mr. MacDonald cancelled his plan to fly to Berlin to-day, and left by Hook Continental Express last night. The Foreign Secretary Mr. Henderson left for Berlin via Calais earlier in the day. Before his departure last night Mr. MacDonald informed journalists that the whole European financial situation would be discussed by the people intent on facing it with the common sense and with sensibility. The journey was arranged at the time of the recent visit of the German statesmen to Chequers, and was postponed from last week owing to the Seven Power Conference summoned in London. On reaching Berlin this morning Mr. Henderson was greeted by Dr. Curtius, the British Ambassador Officials of the British Embassy and Wilhelmstrasse and a large crowd which gave him a hearty welcome. After Mr. MacDonald's arrival he and Mr. Henderson will, to-night, be guests of honour at a dinner by the German Chancellor. To-morrow they will visit President Hinderburg, lunching afterwards with Herr Braun, the Prussian Premier.

FIRM TONE IN STOCK MARKETS.

Reports of the cancellation of French gold orders were, this morning, responsible for a generally firmer tone in the London stock markets under the lead of British funds.—B.O.W.

Sir H Wilkin's To Go To Norway In "Nautilus"...

LONDON, July 27.

Rugby.—Sir Hubert Wilkins hopes to leave for Norway in the submarine "Nautilus" with which he is to attempt to reach the North Pole. The "Nautilus" which had been repaired at Devonport Dockyard where a new armature and a periscope were fitted, underwent diving tests during the weekend. She submerged for two hours and while under water the signalling apparatus was tested in communication with a British submarine.—B.O.W.

Rugby.—The King and Queen left London on Monday for Cowes where the regatta week opens next Monday.—B.O.W.

FRONTIER MUSLIMS' RIGHT LEAD.

Co-Religionists Asked To Trust In Mahatma.

(From Our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, July 27.

"In Mahatma Gandhi we have a personality who will represent the Muslims of India," says the President of the Nationalist Muslim Party of Ludhiana. He appeals to communalists like Bhai Parmanand and Mr. Zafrullah Khan to hold their tongue at present. "For heaven's sake in the name of the country whose sons you are, in the name of the great religions to which you have the honour to belong, in the name of God or Gods in whom you believe, in the name of teeming millions of naked and half-naked Indians and last of all in the name of the proletariat who are daily starving under unfortunate Indian horizon, please hold your tongue till the new Constitution is carried out and embodied in Act of Parliament and the Indian nation is recognised by the British people, and the world at large as a living nation".

The supreme indifference of the Muslims to the national cause is mainly responsible for the present attitude of the Government said Khan Rahimbux, Frontier leader in the course of his speech at Jullundur. He fervently appealed to the followers of Islam to join the Congress.

MUSLIMS & R. T. C.

Questions In Commons About Representation

LONDON, July 27.

In the House of Commons today, Mr. Benn informed Sir Charles Oman that no arrangements had been made for representation at the Round Table Conference of British Services in India. Sir C. Oman asked if Mr. Benn was satisfied that Muslims were adequately represented regarding their main landholding and agricultural interests on both the Federal Structure Committee and the Round Table Conference.

Mr. Benn said that he was satisfied that the landholding and agricultural interests were reasonably represented. He was not aware that as landholders' and agriculturists' interests of Muslims differed from those of other landholders and agriculturists. He added that he was extremely anxious that Muslims should be adequately represented and thought that the lists published and to be published would reassure Sir C. Oman.—Reuter.

CRIPPLING CONGRESS ORGANISATIONS

Mr Sherwani Blames Govt And District Officers

ALLAHABAD, July 27.

Mr. Sherwani, President, Provincial Congress Committee, has issued a long statement on the agrarian and political situation in the Province in the last two months, blaming Government and the District Officers whose object according to him, is to cripple Congress organisations in rural areas.

After criticising Sir Malcolm Hailey's speech, Mr. Sherwani gives credit to the Congress for the absence of violence in spite of the seriousness of the situation.—A.P.

Death Of Famous Missionary

LONDON, July 27.

Rugby.—The death has occurred at Ibambi (Belgian Congo) of Charles Thomas Studd, aged 70 who once played cricket for England and who has sacrificed a fortune and legal career ot become a missionary. He was one of the three brothers who in successive years each captained the Cambridge University at cricket At 25 he inherited £30,000 which he devoted entirely to mission work. Although he had been ill for two years he refused to leave the Congo mission where he exercised remarkable influence. One brother Sir Kynaston Studd was formerly Lord Mayor of London.—B.O.W.

GUJARAT COLLEGE DEBACLE

Bombay Council Interpellation's

DISCUSSION ON IRRIGATION BILL

(From Our Special Representative)
POONA, July 27.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed, this afternoon, discussion on Bill Further to amend Bombay Irrigation Act 1879, as amended by the Select Committee.

The House was thin owing to holidays.

Despite dul discussion on irrigation, question time to-day was a little interesting.

FINDLAY SHIRRAS TO THE FRONT.

Refusal of admission to students this year to Gujarat College by Principal Findlay Shirras for their alleged sympathy with Civil Disobedience movement elicited question from Dr. M. K. Dixit.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed admitted that about 250 students were refused admission, the reason given was that the "number of applications exceeded the number of vacancies." Consequently, added the Minister, the question whether he approved of the Principal's decision did not arise.

In reply to a question of Mr. B. S. Kamat asking for a summary of the report to Government of the Inpector General of Prisons regarding the working last year of the rules dealing with the classification of prisoners Mr. G. A. Thomas, Home Member, stated that the Inspector General had alluded "to some of the anomalies which occurred in the classification before the system was fully understood by magistrates. He recommended that owing to the difficulties of distinguishing between Classes A and B, there should be only two classes in the future, provision being made by which Government alone should place very few exceptional cases in the upper class, into a special class with special privileges. The whole question is under the consideration of the Government.

LLOYD BARRAGE COST.

To another member's question Sir Ghulam Hussain replied that approximately Rs. 15 crores had been spent on the Lloyd Barrage scheme from the very beginning up to March 31, 1931 and that the total cost on the scheme was estimated at Rs. 2,003 lakhs. He added that the question of the financial soundness of the scheme was under investigation.

RAFIUDDIN ON TODDY SHOPS.

In reply to Mr. B. P. Wadke, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed admitted that the system of disposal of toddy shops and tree foot booths in Bombay City for 1930-31 was changed from auction to vendors, under orders of Excise Commissioner endorsed by the Government.

Discussion was resumed on the amendments to Irrigation Act. Under Heading of Construction of new water courses and liability of landholders for payment of the cost thereof.

The amendment moved by Syed Miran Mahomed that the Canal Office after determining the sum by each holder of land on account of constructing water-courses should give notice thereof to the holders of the concerned lands with the intimation that such sums had become due from the date on which possession of water courses were made over to them, and that if so desired they should be permitted to pay the sums due in twenty equal instalments (instead of by not more than twenty instalments as provided in the Select Committee's report) was passed by the House.

ENQUIRY INTO BINNY MILL TRAGEDY

—:o:—

Serious Allegations Against Police

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, July 28.

Serious allegations were made against the police last night before the non-official committee appointed to enquire into Binny Mill tragedy. Sit. Muniratnam opposed that with the words "here is your bonus" the police beat the workmen with lathis. The next witness Sit. Munisami, employed in the dyeing department, said that at the main gate of the mills, live wires were placed. The workmen felt a shock when they approached the gate and fell down. The police at that time beat workmen, who were lying. Sit. Rannan, working in the cotton department, in his evidence said that the maistries advised the workmen to resort to a satyagraha as an effective means to get bonus.

SHOLAPUR MILL STRIKE

—:o:—

Dt. Magistrate Disperses Operatives

UNION PICKET ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent).
SHOLAPUR, July 27.

Deadlock in all the mills continues as before and although the mills are kept open, more than 80 per cent. of the operatives did not attend to their work to-day. Mill-managements were seen busy with motor lorries to convey workers, but without any appreciable success. As advised by the Union officials, the strikers did not assemble to-day in front of the mills. But a few who had gathered in the vicinity of the Vishnu-Laxmi Cotton Mills were dispersed by Mr. H. F. Knight, District Magistrate, himself.

The volunteers alone could be seen at the mill gates requesting the workers to go back. The whole of the mill area is guarded by a strong armed police force and European Sergeants, Sub-Inspectors and other police officers could be seen with the Magistrate standing at the mill gates.

Early this morning a picket who was standing on his post at the Criminal Tribes Settlement gate in Pachapeth, was alleged to have been beaten and subsequently arrested by the police. This volunteer successmully persuaded some of the members of the Criminal Tribes Settlement to desist from going to mills, and consequently, they returned into the Settlement compound. But, subsequently when they were brought out by a Settlement constable to take them to their work, the volunteer again began to appeal as before. In the meanwhile, an armoured police lorry arrived there on the spot with a Sub-Inspector and he arrested the volunteer, who even when he was placed in the lorry kept on requesting the operatives to join the strikers. At this, a great scene was created in the locality. The operatives were taken to mills in a lorry that was sent there for the purpose.

VICTIMS TO LATHIES.

Messrs. Mahadappa Dhulapa Jdbber, Bhagwan Subhana, Abbas Bawasaheb, Yeshwant Yadev, and Masa Malhari are the persons who were injured in yesterday's lathi-charge in front of the Raja Narsing Girji Mill. The first has received very serious injuries on his head and all of them were treated by Dr. Antroliker. The reason why police resorted to lathi-charge is said to be, that while some of the operatives going in the mill were being persuaded to return, a few of the by-standers began to pelt stones and the police, therefore, in their attempts to discharge the crowd, used lathis. Some of the victims are reported to be then sitting innocently in verandas outside their houses in the chawl.

WORKERS' MONSTER MEETINGS

Thrice or four times a day, workers' monster meetings are being held at different places in the city and the audience are addressed by Messrs. Randive and Karhadkar of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union. Dr. Antroliker and Mr. Beke, Secretary, Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Sholapur Branch) also addressed a huge gathering of workers held yesterday evening on the Majur Maidan and exhorted them to remain strictly non-violent.

SHOLAPUR MURDER ECHO

More Arrests

(From Our Correspondent).
SHOLAPUR, July 27.

In addition to two, Messrs. Bassappa Rajure and Mari Swami, one more Baniya by name Bhimanna Sidappa who is said to have been wanted by the police in connection with the Sholapur Police Murder case, is arrested at Akalkot. Much sensation prevails over these arrests.

INDIAN DIRECTORS FOR BRITISH-OWNED MILLS ?

Allegation Of Pressure Exerted

LONDON, July 27.

Mr. Benn informed Mr. Buchan Hepburn that his attention had been called to the pressure exerted upon the British owners of cotton mills to appoint Indian Directors, but he was not aware of the case of the owners being compelled to hand over shares at confiscatory prices.

Mr. Benn said that breaches of law would be dealt with by Government, but he did not know of the way in which purchases could be compelled to deal with British controlled mills against their will.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN BURMA

The Casualties

LONDON, July 27.

Rugby.—The Secretary of State for India, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, replying to questions said that excluding the incidents occurring in direct connection with the rebellion in Burma, six disturbances involving loss of life and damage to property had occurred in British India during June and July. Nineteen fatal casualties had been reported. The situation in Burma on the whole showed signs of improvement. Dacoities had decreased in Thayetmyo District. Surrenders in Prome District now amounted to 1,332, and there had also been 40 in Tharrawaddy.

Some of the leading Phonngyi in Rangoon had gone out on a peace mission to Tharrawaddy and Insein districts, and it is was hoped that their efforts would result in a large number of surrenders under the terms of the amnesty in the near future. The rising in the Shan States appears to have been suppressed. The communal situation had improved, and hardly any attacks on Indians had been reported.—B.O.W.

Rangoon.—A band of rebels in Pegu is reported to have burnt two forest bungalows.—A.P.

Calcutta.—The Bengal Legislative Council has passed the Bengal State Aid to Industries Bill, after several unsuccessful attempts in the past to have such legislation.—A.P.

ALLEGED BRUTALITIES TO MUSLIMS IN TRIPOLI

Tense Situation In Batavia

BOYCOTT OF ITALIAN GOODS BEGUN

LONDON, July 27.

Batavia.—Serious Mohammedan agitation has been aroused by the reported indignities suffered by Muslims through the Italian military campaign in Tripoli (which has culminated in Senussi Arabs evacuating the Kufria oasis and suffering terrible hardships during the flight through the desert). The situation has recently become so tense that the Italian Consul here has been obliged to seek police protection for the Consulate, and has telegraphed to his Government requesting official explanation of the position. The Italian Consul, to-day, received from Rome a reply denying that any irreverence towards Mohammedan religion has been exhibited in the Italian Colonies.

The Consul, in an interview, emphatically denied that Muslims in Tripoli had received unjust treatment at the hands of the Italian Government.

Muslims in Batavia, have recently been boycotting all Italian goods and have been declining to hire Italian-made Fiat taxis or cars with Pirelli tyres.

The protest meeting which was organised by the All-Islam Committee, yesterday, was attended by thousands of Muslims. Various speakers declared that Muslims in Palestine, Tripoli and Berber were threatened with air raids and bayonet attacks, and were subjected to very great humiliations, even the Koran being trampled upon and burned.—Reuter.

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